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MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

From the ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* CASPIPINA. *To the* RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT P——, *at* OXFORD.

MY LORD,

IN my laſt *, I furniſhed your Lordſhip with as particular an account as I have been able to obtain of the many aſtoniſhing improvements, which a very few years have produced in this elegant and growing city. Common juſtice calls upon me to inform you, that ſome of the beſt inſtitutions, that regard its internal police, are under the direction and management of the people called *Quakers*, whoſe general diſapprobation of all faſhionable amuſements and diverſions, gives them leiſure and opportunity of embarking in and proſecuting ſuch ſchemes as are uſeful, as well as ornamental to human ſociety. This ſober, virtuous people generally engage with caution, but execute with the moſt perſevering firmneſs and aſſiduity. The *Hoſpital* and *Houſe of Employment* are ſtanding monuments of their labours—And the period ſeems to be faſt approaching, when the cauſe of literature will receive no ſmall ſervices from their attention and zeal. A Philoſophical Society for the encouragement of ſcience, arts and manufactures, hath been lately inſtituted in this city, which numbers many of the moſt ſenſible of this denomination among its Fellows. My friend the merchant aſſures me, that the thirſt of knowledge increaſes much among them; that they begin to diſcover the ſubſerviency of human learning to many valuable purpoſes; and now think it no more a crime to ſend their children to ſchool to learn Greek and Latin, Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy, than to put them to Merchants or Mechanics, to be inſtructed in the ſeveral arts and myſteries, that are become neceſſary for the ſupport of the preſent temporal life;—wiſely judging, with reſpect to the ſpiritual life, which comes from, and is to be ſupported by another world, that human learning has no more to do with it, and can no more awaken or promote it, than the art of making clocks and watches. If I remember right, BAKER, who has written ſo ingeniouſly upon the uſes of learning, ſeems to put it upon the ſame footing; and our Tutor at *Magdalen-Hall* has frequently told us, that all the acquirements of *human* knowledge, though highly neceſſary for the improvement and embelliſhment of civil ſociety, can never impart to us one ſingle ray of that which is truly *Divine*.

I am no ſtranger to your Lordſhip's ſentiments upon this intereſting ſubject.—You well know when to pronounce the "*hitherto ſhalt thou go, and no further.*"—As a citizen of heaven, and a traveller through this world, you know what is neceſſary not only to make your journey pleaſing and comfortable, and to furniſh you with proper accommodations on the road, but to ſecure yourſelf an happy reception among your fellow-citizens, when your pilgrimage ſhall be at an end. A liberal education, under the direction of an heaven-taught mind, has ſtood your Lordſhip in good ſtead on many important occaſions. It gives the Chriſtian ſcholar a free acceſs into circles of converſation, where the illiterate would never be admitted, and furniſhes him, when he is there, with a becoming confidence and manly freedom of ſpeech. It enables him to fight the infidel with his own weapons, and to avail himſelf of the whole magazine of ancient and modern learning in the defence of Religion.—For the very ſame armour that is weak and ineffectual in the hands of the unbeliever, becomes ſtrong and of heavenly temper, when worn or wielded by the champion of goſpel truth.

Upon theſe principles, my Lord, I cannot but look upon it to be the duty of the real Chriſtian to patronize and encourage every well-formed ſcheme for the advancement of literature; and I was particularly pleaſed to hear from my friend, who is himſelf a Fellow of the Philoſophical Society, that the Quakers had ſtepped forth, and joined the votaries of ſcience; for their well-known induſtry and application cannot fail, in all human probability, of enſuring it ſucceſs.

What I have here ſaid of the Quakers, your Lordſhip muſt not conſider as the leaſt diſparagement or diminution of the other religious ſocieties. The members of our communion, as well as thoſe of the Preſbyterian and other diſſenting denominations, have engaged warmly in every ſcheme that has been propoſed for the general good; though they all candidly confeſs, that no inſtitutions have been carried on with ſo much ſpirit, and crowned with ſo much ſucceſs, as thoſe in which the Quakers have had the lead and direction.—PENN engrafted an excellent policy upon their religious principles—and BARCLAY has given theſe principles all the advantages, which can be derived from throwing them into the form of a ſyſtem. Theſe Authors your Lordſhip has carefully read—and I remember once to have heard you drop an intimation, that BARCLAY's book had never been anſwered in ſuch a manner as to weaken the force of his arguments.

I dined the other day with an eminent Phyſician of this place, who profeſſes himſelf a Preſbyterian. There was a mixed company; and the converſation turned upon religious ſubjects. A Clergyman of the eſtabliſhed Church, who appeared to be very infirm and much advanced in years, undertook to reconcile the ſeeming differences that prevailed among the profeſſors of Chriſtianity. He very ingeniouſly diſtinguiſhed the things eſſential, from thoſe which are not eſſential to ſalvation; and, with a truly benevolent Chriſtian ſpirit, declared, that as religion was a life, manifeſted by good tempers and diſpoſitions within, and correſpondent actions and offices without; as it did not depend upon any particular ſet of doctrines or opinions, much leſs upon any particular modes of worſhip or outward church diſcipline, ſo he found his own heart intimately drawn to and united with good men of every denomination.—You, Sir, ſaid he (turning to the Phyſician) are a Preſbyterian.—Thou art a Quaker, (addreſſing himſelf to another of the company)—And I am a Church-man.—Suppoſe now, whilſt we are diſputing about religious principles, a ſervant ſhould ruſh into the room, and eagerly inform us, that a neighbour's houſe was on fire, that the maſter of the family was abroad, that the poor wife with two or three little ones were ſcreaming out for help, and that all their goods muſt periſh, if they could not have immediate aſſiſtance. My Quaker friend there, and myſelf, unmoved at the melancholy tidings, keep our ſeats and gravely continue the debate. My Preſbyterian friend forgets all his zeal about opinions and doctrines, ſtarts from the table in an inſtant, and haſtens to the ſcene of diſtreſs. Pray now, Gentlemen, continued the venerable old man, which of us, in ſuch a caſe, would be the Chriſtian?—I—moſt aſſuredly, cried out the Phyſician; and though I really find myſelf much attached to *Calvin*'s ſyſtem, yet I am ſure, in the caſe you mention, or any other ſimilar one, neither *Calvin*'s opinions, nor the opinions of any other man could rouſe my compaſſion and urge me to the benevolent act. Nothing but a power ſuperior to all opinion, which carries its own evidence and motive along with it, and which, I truſt, is "*the* DIVINITY *that ſtirs within me*"—could accompliſh this—and if I ſhould reſiſt its powerful call, merely to indulge my own humour in an idle and unprofitable debate, what would it be but throwing away my proper and natural food, to live upon the wind; nay, loſing heaven for the ſake of a ſyllogiſm.

I think your Lordſhip, had you been preſent, would have pronounced this to be good Divinity: and for the honour of the *Philadelphians*, I do aſſure you, that theſe ſentiments generally prevail among them; and there is leſs religious bigotry here, than in any place I have yet viſited. The only circumſtance in which the *Preſbyterians* ſeem to be leſs catholic than others, is their violent oppoſition to the propoſed eſtabliſhment of a Biſhop or Biſhops in America: But, indeed, I cannot think they are ſo much to blame in this matter, as our Church friends would inſinuate; for, was I to ſettle in America, I ſhould never ſay a word in favour of an eſtabliſhed epiſcopate, till the powers of the intended Biſhop were accurately defined, and a ſatisfactory ſecurity given by Act of Parliament againſt any future encroachments. Could this be done, I think no reaſonable Diſſenters, upon their own principles, would promote any further oppoſition.

The *Quakers* have three places of worſhip in this city, the *Engliſh Preſbyterians* three, the *Scotch Preſbyterians* two, the *German Lutherans* two (one of which is very large and elegant) the *German Calviniſts* one, the *Baptiſts* one, the *Roman Catholics* two, and the *Methodiſts* one. I have viſited moſt of theſe places, and have been introduced to many of the Clergy, and find them generally moderate, quiet and charitable. They are all warmly attached to the Britiſh conſtitution, and whilſt their civil and religious liberties are ſecured to them, will remain as affectionate and obedient ſubjects, as any in his Majeſty's dominions.

Our friend CHARLES engaged to furniſh your Lordſhip with all the materials he could collect relative to the city and province of NEW-YORK. I hope he is fulfilling his promiſe. But I had a hint from a Gentleman, who lately ſaw him there, that he had been ſadly taken in by a ſet of people, under the maſk of religion.—You know his honeſt heart has ever been too ſuſceptible of impreſſions from your pretenders to extraordinary ſanctity. However, I am ſure, if their tenets or practices lead to any thing that is narrow or uncharitable, his liberal and generous turn of mind will ſoon ſhake off the deception.

I ſend your Lordſhip the firſt volume of the Tranſactions of the New Philoſophical Society, which will afford no ſmall entertainment to yourſelf and my other *Oxford* friends.—I am much obliged to you for *Guſtavus Vaſa*, and the *Farmer's Letters to the people of Ireland*. I have a ſtrong partiality for all the writings of that excellent author, and now want but one book to complete my collection of his works.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt ſincere friend,
And devoted ſervant,
T. CASPIPINA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1771.

* See No. 21 of this paper.

WHITE AND MONTGOMERY,

Have juſt opened ſtore on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf; where they have for ſale,

JAMAICA Spirits, rum, molaſſes, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allſpice, ginger, indigo, loaf and muſcovado ſugars, rice, Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt, Indian corn, choice claret in bottles, Madeira and Teneriff wines, Engliſh cheeſe, cordials, ſaltpetred gammons, &c.

All which they propoſe to ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the loweſt terms; and they take this opportunity to ſolicit the cuſtom of their friends and others, who may depend on being faithfully ſerved, and their favours ever gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Sea Stores put up on the ſhorteſt notice.

NEWCASTLE, *May 26th*, 1772.

COMMITTED to the goal of this county, Two Negro Men; one called JACK, and ſays he belongs to James Pearce, of George-Town; the other calls himſelf CHARLES, and ſays he belongs to David Foſet of Snowhill. They are both likely negroes. Their Maſters are deſired to pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold out for the ſame, by

ROBERT MACK, Goaler.

MARTIN DELANY

HAVING lately ſettled at Appiquimany Bridge, (commonly called Cantwell's Bridge) on the great road from Philadelphia to Dover, on Delaware, takes the liberty of acquainting the Public, that he keeps a TAVERN there, and that ſuch Gentlemen as may be pleaſed to make a ſtage at his houſe, may depend on the beſt uſage, as he has laid in a variety of the firſt wines, ſpirits, &c.——He has at a great expence completely refitted the ſtables, and the cauſeway leading from his houſe is made very ſafe and pleaſant.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 28th*, 1772.

FOR KINGSTON, IN JAMAICA,

THE SHIP POLLY AND PEGGY,

THOMAS FINLEY, Maſter;

SHE is a good veſſel, well accommodated for paſſengers, and is expected to ſail in two weeks at fartheſt, having the chief of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART, in Second-ſtreet, or the Captain on board, at Stamper's wharf.

FOR MORE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SEE THE FOURTH PAGE.

LONDON, *March* 11.

THE following anecdote of the Earl of Northington, when on his death-bed, may be depended upon.——Lady Northington being by the bed-ſide, in converſation on the preſent ſtate of his illneſs, his Lordſhip told her, "He muſt be d——d—he knew it very well—he was ſure he ſhould be d——d."—Her Ladyſhip begged he would not talk in ſuch a manner—intreated him not to add to her diſtreſſes, by ſuch an affecting aſſertion of deſpair—it was too much for her to ſupport. The dying Earl, however, kept repeating that "he ſhould be d——d,—that the ſentence was irrevocable," and to that effect. The poor afflicted Lady implored him to be more compoſed, and, with great earneſtneſs, ſolicited that Dean F——(who was one of the Noble Lord's jovial companions, and had been promoted by his influence) then below ſtairs, might be permitted to come up and pray by him: "There now" (replied the Earl) "that is the very thing—you have juſt hit the mark, my Lady—I ſhall certainly be d——d for making that fellow a Dean."

It is ſaid that no leſs than fifty divorce bills have paſſed this ſeſſion of Parliament, and that an hundred more are preparing.

March 14. A correſpondent informs us, that as ſoon as the Bill for reſtraining the marriages of his Majeſty's male deſcendants ſhall be paſſed, it is expected that an embaſſy will be ſent by the Empreſs of Ruſſia to demand the eſpouſal of the Princeſs Royal to her ſon, in order that, under the iſſue of ſuch an alliance, the Britiſh empire may be annexed to the Imperial crown of all the Ruſſians. The Ruſſian dominions, by the acquiſition of thoſe of Great Britain, will form the moſt extenſive empire which ever exiſted, and by the help of Britiſh ſeamen ſent over land to Kamſchatzki to make conqueſts for it in Japan, might be made to compaſs the whole globe.—The colonies might, in this caſe, be transferred to the crown of Ruſſia; and Great Britain itſelf might eaſily be governed by a Crimean Tartar, or a Podolian Waywod; and ſuch Lieutenants of his Ruſſian Majeſty, might gain grants of ten or twenty thouſand Yorkſhire or weſt country boors to reward their diligence in ſuppreſſing any inſurrections in thoſe parts.—Under all the unhappy effects of ſuch a ſubjection, the only ſalutary one would be, the ſending off our Wilkes and Sawbridges, and our fiery hot Republican Bill of Rights Men to cool their brain to the northward of Tobolſki, in an air of ſixty Farenheitzian degrees below the freezing point.

March 16. Count Guigne, the French Ambaſſador, we hear, intends ſetting off for Paris, in a month, on his own private buſineſs, and will not return here again in leſs than three or four months. The late grand ball which he gave to the Nobility, &c. was in conſequence of the above intention. It ſeems he had not near completed the buſineſs that called him from hence before; nor would he come back till he had, but merely to ſatisfy himſelf, and clear his character from the many baſe aſperſions with which it had been blackened by the patriotic-mongers, who had ſo long teazed, and ſcandalized this nation.

One of the moſt extraordinary cauſes was heard this week in the Court of Chancery that perhaps ever came before a Chancellor. Some years ſince General Stanwix, his Lady and daughter, were all loſt (by the ſinking of the veſſel) in their paſſage from Dublin to Parkgate. The Lady was his ſecond wife, and the daughter was by the firſt wife. At his ſecond marriage, it was ſtipulated in the ſettlement that if the General ſurvived his Lady the perſonal eſtate was to deſcend in ſuch a line; if the Lady ſurvived the General, then in ſuch a line; and if the daughter ſurvived them both, then in ſuch a line. There were claimants in the cauſe under the ſuppoſition of each of theſe circumſtances. The party whom the General's ſurvivorſhip was to have benefited contended that the ſhip, being loſt in tempeſtuous weather, it was more than probable that he was upon deck, and that the Ladies (as is almoſt ever the caſe in theſe ſituations) were down in the cabbin, and of courſe, ſo confined, were ſubject to more early loſs of their lives than the General, who, as a man of arms and courage, was, they aſſerted, more able and more likely to ſtruggle with death than women, and in which he might probably have been aſſiſted by broken maſts and other parts of the rigging. Thoſe who claimed on the ſuppoſal of the wife's ſurviving her huſband conteſted, that the General was old, and conſequently feeble, and by no means ſtrong enough to reſiſt the ſhock of ſuch a terrible attack; that the Lady was conſiderably younger, and, though of the weaker ſex, proportionably ſtronger than her huſband, and, being fond of the General, not improbably was with him at the time; therefore, in every reaſonable ſuppoſition, ſurvived him. The third party advanced, that the daughter was younger, and of a more hale conſtitution than either the General or his wife; that undoubtedly the uncommon mutual affection of the two latter rendered them inſenſible of their own reſpective danger, in their feelings for each other, ſo that it was on the ſide of probability, that they ſunk down in death together; that the daughter, on the contrary, though a dutiful, and perhaps affectionate child, yet, being ſtill younger than the mother-in-law, and having no ſuch violent attachment for any ſecond perſon as the General and his Lady reciprocally had for each other, and being too, from the circumſtance of youth, to be ſuppoſed ſtill more unwilling to part with life than either father or mother, the probability of being the laſt ſurviver was infinitely in favour of the daughter. The decree is not yet pronounced.

March 20. A correſpondent obſerves, that the oppoſition to the Royal Marriage Bill, is a proof that there is more virtue among the great than ſome people have imagined.

March 24. It is confidently aſſerted, that a patent is preparing to appoint the Solicitor General Lord High Chancellor of England.

By the Ship HERCULES, *Captain* NORWOOD, *arrived at* BALTIMORE *from* DUBLIN, *we have the following Advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Feb.* 3.

IT is reported here, that Ali Bey has ſworn fidelity to the Ruſſians and that by the help of their fleet, he has taken the iſle of Cyprus, and has given them a port on it; and that the Ruſſians having now a free navigation in all the ports of Egypt, are furniſhing themſelves with proviſions from Alexandria. It is ſaid, that the Grand Vizier has called the famous Cara Oſman Oglou, formerly Governor of Smyrna, to be about his perſon.

We have received accounts here, that Prince Heraclius has broken the truce which he had agreed to with the Porte, and joined the Ruſſians.

Hamburgh, March 20. The Court and domeſtics of Queen Carolina Matilda are changed, and at the head of the former is the Lady D'Ahlefeldt. A penſion of 30,000 crowns is ſaid to be aſſigned to her Majeſty: it is added, that the Miniſters who were ſent to her at Cronenbourgh the 8th of this month, were with her only a quarter of an hour, being charged with only one queſtion to which they were to receive her anſwer. They returned on the 13th, but it is not confirmed that they were attended by Mr. Keith.

Warſaw, March 11. Notwithſtanding tranquillity ſeems again eſtabliſhed in Lithuania, it is not ſo here; for it ſeems as if a freſh attempt was apprehended againſt our Sovereign's life. The Ruſſians are all night under arms, and have placed piquets in all the ſquares, and cannon in all the ſtreets; the caſtle guard has been reinforced with 100 men; as ſoon as it is duſk chains are put acroſs the gates, and no perſon in a carriage is ſuffered to enter after eight o'clock, nor on foot after ten. It is ſaid, that theſe meaſures are taking on a report of ſome ſpies who have been arreſted, and who report that more than 300 Confederates of Pulawſki's corps are already in the town, and that more are expected ſoon. For which reaſon Gen. Bibikow is aſſembling all the troops he can get, and has poſted a party in our ſuburbs.

Vienna, March 18. Laſt Sunday morning advice was received, that Count Colloredo, Prince Biſhop of Gurck, and ſon of Prince Colloredo, Vice Chancellor of the empire, had been unanimouſly, on the 14th inſt. elected Archbiſhop of Saltzburgh.

Weſtminſter, April 1. This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Mr. Quarme, Yeoman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers: The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal aſſent to

"An Act for the better regulating the future marriages of the Royal Family.

"An Act for explaining and amending an Act made in the ſeventh year of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, An Act for taking off the inland duty of one ſhilling per pound weight upon all Black and Singlo Teas conſumed in Great-Britain; and for granting a drawback upon the exportation of Teas to Ireland and the Britiſh dominions in America, for a limited time, upon ſuch indemnification to be made in reſpect thereof by the Eaſt India Company, as is therein mentioned; for permitting the exportation of Teas and ſmaller quantities than one lot to Ireland, or the ſaid dominions in America: and for preventing Teas ſeized and condemned from being conſumed in Great-Britain; and for ſettling certain doubts and diſputes which have ariſen upon the ſaid Act of Parliament." And, to twenty other public, and forty-three private Bills.

LONDON, *March* 31.

A few days ſince, 60 bags of cochineal, the produce of Weſt Florida, were imported at Briſtol from Penſacola.

It is aſſerted, that the Treaſury is in a more exhauſted ſtate at this time, than for half a century paſt, in time of peace.

An account is juſt received of ſome encroachments having been made by the French on the coaſt of Gambia.

Extract of a Letter from Holland.

"I am greatly grieved for the poor Queen of Denmark. Poor Lady! She has hard meaſure from that diabolical Queen Dowager, who has got all the power into her hands; has in effect dethroned the King, and is making haſty ſtrides to place her own ſon on the throne. I do not ſuppoſe the preſent King of Denmark, or his ſon, will be long-lived. They may die ſuddenly, of a violent fever, an apoplexy, palſy, or any thing but poiſon; and depend upon it, if the poor innocent, impriſoned Queen, is permitted to live, it will be owing, under God, more to the dread of Engliſh vengeance, than to any other cauſe. Pray God ſend her ſpeedily ſafe to your ſide of the water, for ſhe can hardly be ſaid to be ſafe while in Denmark. I hope ſoon to hear of a fleet ſailing from Spithead to the Sound. Should this be the caſe, and they carry any land troops, they would be joined by the majority of the Daniſh troops and nation, who are highly diſguſted with the late alarming change, notwithſtanding all that the Court now in power there, or proſtitute hireling Clergymen may ſay and declare to the contrary."

April 3. Yeſterday the Hon. Houſe of Commons agreed to the report of their reſolution of Wedneſday for granting 1,800,000 l. to his Majeſty, to be raiſed by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the firſt aids to be granted in the next Seſſions of Parliament, and ordered in a bill purſuant to their ſaid reſolution.

A Lieutenant of the navy, who went out about the ſame time the Aurora ſailed for the Eaſt Indies, was unfortunately (from a gale of wind ſpringing up, and the ſhip he belonged to being obliged to cut her cables, and ſtand out to ſea) left on ſhore with his ſon, a young lad of thirteen, on the Iſland of Madagaſcar, where they were directly ſtripped by the natives, who however did them no other miſchief, but obliged them to travel to a diſtant part of the iſland, where they continued above twenty months lying in the fields, till they were quite the colour of negroes, and living on vegetables and raw ſhell fiſh: At length, an Engliſh veſſel happily touched near the place where they were, and brought them off. They are come home ſafe on board the Stag man of war.

The above Gentleman was examined on Monday laſt by the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, who liberally made him a preſent of five hundred guineas, and have in the ſtrongeſt manner, recommended him and his ſon to the patronage of the Lords of the Admiralty.

They write from Jamaica, that the Spaniards have got at the Havannah 17 ſail of men of war of the line, completely manned, beſides frigates and other armed veſſels.

They write from the Hague, that there are now building in the ſeveral ports of France, five ſhips of war of 84 guns, ſeven of 70 guns, nine of 50 guns, and eleven frigates of 30 guns each.

Twelve ſhips of the line are ordered to cruize in the Bay of Biſcay.

By a letter from Copenhagen, dated March 9, there is advice, that the Commiſſioners who have the charge of enquiring into the facts laid againſt the State priſoners, have examined all the letters and papers delivered to them, but have found none that effect the Queen in the leaſt, and that it is believed that ſhe is innocent of every charge alledged againſt her; as to the reſt of the State priſoners, it is imagined that their principal crime conſiſts in oppoſing the Queen Dowager in all her plans, and it is not doubted but that ſome of them will ſuffer death. The letter adds, that the weather has been more ſevere there than has been known for many years, that the ſea is full of ice, and it is believed it will not be clear till the latter end of April, or beginning of May.

April 4. A Gentleman was lately at a Coffee-Houſe, complaining that the Court ever ſince the beginning of the preſent Reign, had never been uniform or conſiſtent in their behaviour, that they were continually changing of Miniſters, and conſtantly fluctuating in their meaſures.—You forget, ſays a Gentleman, two points which they have invariably kept in view, the diſgracing of the great wig familes which ſecured the throne to George the firſt, and the promoting and encouraging of Tories and Jacobites.

A correſpondent obſerves, it is ſomewhat remarkable that the Royal aſſent ſhould be given to the Marriage Act on the 1ſt of April, of all days in the year, as if it was to ſhew that there are more April fools in the world beſides Squire Morgan.

Thurſday laſt part of the baggage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter arrived in the Venus Frigate, and was carried to Glouceſter-Houſe, in upper Groſvenor-ſtreet. His Royal Highneſs is expected home the 28th of this month.

The report of the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland intending to make a journey in order to meet the Duke of Glouceſter, and accompany him home, is totally falſe.

By letters from Penſacola there is advice, that the French have poſſeſſed themſelves entirely of the Spaniſh trade at New Orleans.

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that a new beaver hat manufactory was juſt eſtabliſhed there under the patronage of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Some Spaniſh agents, as we are credibly informed, are now very buſy in engaging Britiſh ſhip carpenters to go over to Cadiz, to be employed in the dock-yards of that kingdom.

The Pretender was married the 28th of laſt month at St. Germains in France, by proxy, to a Princeſs of Stolberg, who ſet of immediately for Italy to join him.

Colonel Keith, now Sir John Murray Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Denmark, is appointed to the command of the 47th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant General Lacelles, deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, March 27.

"We have three poſts due from Sweden and two from Denmark, owing to the Great and Little Belt being frozen, ſo as to render the paſſage not only difficult but dangerous. However, we are informed by good authority, that the Daniſh Miniſtry is not a little embarraſſed to find out how to ſatisfy Colonel Keith the Britiſh Miniſter at Copenhagen, who has demanded a categorical anſwer in the name of the King his maſter, concerning the fate of the Queen. It is ſaid that the King of Denmark will ſoon go to Holſtein, and that

during his abſence the Counts de Struenſee and de Brandt will be executed. The other priſoners, it is thought, will be ſet at liberty, there not being ſufficient proofs againſt them to effect their lives.

April 5. Laſt week ſome gentlemen of fortune arrived in town from Guernſey, to ſolicit the grant of certain tracts of lands on the banks of the Miſſiſippi in North-America, with an intention to be ſettled with French Proteſtant families from Normandy.

It is ſaid that the King, who has frequently expreſſed his diſapprobation of the cuſtom at the Chapel Royal of ſaluting him at the Altar from the Pulpit, has now actually given orders, that no homage ſhall hence-forth be paid in the houſe of God but to the King of Kings.

It is ſaid, that the Portugal merchants of this city have within a few days, received commiſſions for goods to the value of 10,000l.

By a Gentleman arrived in town laſt week from Breſt, we learn that a Rear Admiral was to ſet ſail from that port in a few days, with three ſhips of 74 guns, two of 60, and three of 40 each, but that their deſtination was kept a profound ſecret.

Letters from Rome ſay, that the Pope being informed, that the Apoſtolic Chamber was in great want of money, had given thereto half the revenues of the Compoenda, which belonged to his Holineſs.

They write from Paris, that they have received ſeveral private letters from Spain, importing that freſh troubles were breaking out in different parts of that kingdom, on account of the farms lately eſtabliſhed by his Catholic Majeſty.

We hear that Prince Charles of Lorrain, intends to pay a viſit to the Britiſh Court this ſummer.

April 6. It is not uncommon for perſons who have long acted againſt the conviction of their conſciences, to be at laſt given up as reprobate, and ſeized with a fatal blindneſs, like that of the Jews. Thus hardened in erroneous, impolitic, and deſtructive conduct, the Miniſtry contemn the cries of the poor, and rely upon that infamous corruption for their ſupport which hath been the cauſe of the peoples' complaints. On the very brink of a precipice they ſee no danger. Nothing can open their eyes. *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius Dementat.* The blackeſt clouds from every quarter are collecting, and yet they ſeem to apprehend no ſtorm. But when the thunder of popular reſentment ſhall roll, and its avenging lightnings flaſh, where will they fly for ſhelter? From the unregarded grievances of the people, and their intollerable want of the neceſſaries of life, what dreadful commotions may we not fear? In Ireland, popular inſurrections, ariſing from the ſame cauſes, have already commenced. The people there are up in arms, and have, it is ſaid, fought and beat the military. Is there not too much reaſon to apprehend, that the ſame cauſe will have the ſame effect in this kingdom? The people, now ſtarving here, may probably think they may as well die by fire and ſword as by famine; and yet, what ſteps have the Miniſtry taken to relieve the preſſing neceſſities of the poor, and prevent the terrible calamities of a general commotion? Is not ſuch a conſideration of infinitely higher importance, and much more wanted, than ſtretching the prerogative of the Crown, and paſſing a bill for the future marriages of the Royal Family? If the Miniſtry have any regard for their own ſafety, they would, one would think, hearken to the cries of the people, and immediately take ſuch ſalutary meaſures as may relieve their urgent neceſſities:—For dreadful will be the conſequences, if they are left to the law of nature, and ſhall carve out a cure for themſelves.

A moſt powerful Lady at the Court of St. James's, in uniting her influence with the Scottiſh Faction, has been wiſe enough to make certain pecuniary ſtipulations for herſelf; to ſecure immediate advancement for her brethren in his Majeſty's electoral dominions, and to obtain for them a promiſe *in futuro* of naturalization, with Engliſh honours and offices.

Waterford, April 7. By a private letter from a Gentleman in the north to his friends in this city, we learn, that whole villages have embarked at the different ports there for America, and that numbers of others were preparing to follow their example; ſo that in a ſhort time we ſhall ſee that once flouriſhing province reduced to beggary, and entirely depopulated.

Dublin, April 7. A remarkable Anecdote recorded by Diodorus Siculus.—The affectionate King Sabacon, ſhocked at the uſeleſs effuſion of blood in thoſe capital puniſhments which were ſo frequently inflicted in his country, and finding the number of robbers no otherwiſe diminiſhed than by the loſs of his ſubjects, the cauſe ſtill remaining, converted their puniſhment to ſlavery, and that with ſo happy an effect, that robberies were ſcarcely heard of, while the public imperceptibly grew enriched by thoſe very hands which had formerly plundered private perſons; and ſtrong uſeful limbs were confined in chains to ſerve thoſe with whom they once enjoyed privileges in common, which now they had ſo juſtly forfeited.

April 10. We are informed that Mr. Hannyngton, with a party of the light horſe, ſeized two of the principal leaders, not only among theſe rioters, but thoſe of the year 1763; their names are Graham and M'Holm, together with two others, who are now confined in Dungannon.

One Dankaert, a Dutchman, who had engroſſed a conſiderable quantity of corn, near Nieuport in Flanders, was, on the 15th of laſt month, ſeized by a numerous mob, who pulled down his houſe, after dividing his corn and other proviſions, and carried him down to the ſea coaſt, where they tied his hands behind him, and put him into a ſmall old fiſhing-boat and towed him out to ſea, where they left him to die that death, which, they ſaid, he had been the means of inflicting on ſeveral of his neighbours.

Some animals are granivorous, others carnivorous. Man is both the one and the other. But if we go on at the rate we have for ſome time done in devouring animal food, we ſhall deſerve only the latter appellation. A conſtant reader therefore is of opinion, that if we were to adopt the Pythagorean ſyſtem but for half a year, it would be a more effectual means of lowering the butchers meat, than all the laws which the legiſlature can enact, and all the aſſociations can form.

April 13. A few days ago, Mr. William Haddock, an eminent Merchant in Hatton Garden, London, was married to Miſs Frances Clifford, of Waterford.

BOSTON, *May* 14.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Arathuſa frigate, from England, but laſt from Virginia, ſhe loſt her main and mizen maſts on Saturday laſt in a gale of wind, at a little diſtance from George's Banks.

DIED.] Richard Dana, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and of the quorum for the county of Suffolk.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 1.

On Monday laſt departed this life, much lamented, WILLIAM HICKS, Eſq; Prothonotary of Bucks county, and one of the Governor's Council.—A Gentleman, whoſe candour, ſincerity, and peculiar talents for pleaſing in company, endeared him to his numerous friends, and whoſe perfect knowledge and public defence of the liberties of the American colonies, during their late diſpute with Great Britain, rendered him dear to all his countrymen.

Such was the man, who, now from earth remov'd,
At length enjoys that LIBERTY *he lov'd.*—

With Capt. Blewer came paſſengers from South-Carolina, Mrs. Subina Elliott, Miſs Binckey and Nancy Elliott, Miſs Elizabeth Weyman, Mrs. Gilbert, Richard B. Baker, and Benjamin Cattle, Eſqrs. Meſſrs. Peter Marian, Charles Mayers, Conſt. Conner, Joſeph Bonnell, Joſeph Eding, George Palling, Maſters Brook Roberts, William Elliott, and ſeveral others.

We are informed, that on Friday the 22d ult. a moſt horrid murder was committed about four miles from Mount Holly, on the road leading from thence to Moore's Town in New-Jerſey, on the body of Elizabeth Knight, an old woman, who has for ſome time paſt lived alone in a ſmall log houſe near the road ſide, and maintained herſelf by baking and ſelling cakes, &c. Her houſe was ranſacked, and her drawers, &c. all broke open, by ſome villain or villains who got off undiſcovered, and for apprehending of whom the Governor of New-Jerſey has offered a reward of Fifty Pounds. We hear, a perſon of the name of John M'Cormick is committed to goal on ſuſpicion of being guilty of the above atrocious murder.

On Saturday the 16th ult. the Supreme Court for the province of New-Jerſey ended, when William Reed was convicted of burglary, and was ſentenced to be executed on Saturday the 23d ult. but his Excellency the Governor, thought proper to reſpite him till Saturday laſt, when he was executed at Burlington, purſuant to his ſentence.—He was the ſame perſon who was ſuſpected of murdering a negro wench, the property of Mr. Joſeph Lippincott, as mentioned ſome time ſince in this Paper. At the ſame Court, William Morlan, *alias* William Newman, *alias* William Blakely, *alias* John Morlan, was convicted of Grand Larceny, and burnt in the hand.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Bentham,	R. Alberſon,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Sally,	E. Chappell,	New-London,
Sloop Charm. Sal.	T. Dewick,	Virginia,
Sloop Mulberry,	J. Warden,	Maryland,
Sloop Endeavour,	C. Gale,	North-Carolina,
Schooner Patty,	J. Jones,	North-Carolina,
Brig Friendſhip,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Brig Betſy,	R. Inkſon,	St. Euſtatia,
Snow Minerva,	J. Scot,	Liſbon,
Schooner Hebe,	J. Wilſon,	Hiſpaniola.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Charm. Sally,	J. Cooper,	Cork,
Ship Otter,	G. Catton,	Hiſpaniola.

CLEARED.

Ship George,	S. Martin,	Liſbon,
Sch. St. Auguſt. P.	R. Harris,	Georgia,
Sloop Sidney,	J. Sanderlin,	North-Carolina,
Ship Mercury,	J. Steel,	Barbados,
Sloop Sally,	J. Prince,	Tortola,
Sloop Sally,	E. Chappell,	New-London,
Sch. Charm Nan.	W. M'Grey,	Halifax,
Snow Sterling,	J. Martin,	Hiſpaniola,
Brig Georgia Pac.	J. Souder,	Georgia,
Ship Lyon,	J. Hamilton,	Vigo,
Ship Betſy,	S. Hood,	Briſtol,
Sloop Charlotte,	W. M'Cunn,	North-Carolina,
Brig Lowther,	M. Power,	Barbados,
Snow Venus,	G. Atkinſon,	Liſbon,
Brig Unity,	T. Crippen,	New-Jerſey,
Sl. Two Brothers,	J. Manchester,	St. Kits,
Ship Joſeph,	J. Crew,	Newfoundland,
Brig Polly,	G. Stanton,	Virginia,
Sloop Centurion,	E. Gray,	St. Euſtatia,
Brig Hetty,	E. Davis,	Vigo,
Brig Betſy,	D. M'Cutcheon,	Cork,
Ship Carolina,	B. Loxley,	London.

The following are copies of a ſecond and third Letters ſent to JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Eſq;*

"To Joſeph Galloway, Theſe

"Mr. Galloway. May ye 4. 1772.

"The other time I wrote to you for £50 you did "not comply ſo I write again for it; to leave it behind "the Poſt next to the 5 Mile Stone before mentioned, "and if you don't do it by the 10th of this Month "May, you ſhall *wiſh you had* in a few Days

"If you watch it ſo that I ſhall not get it you ſhall "be ſhure of the ſame reward as if you had not put it "there, ſo I would have you leave it and let no Man "know but your ſelf, or elſe you may expect."

"To Joſeph Galloway Eſq; Theſe

"Mr. Galloway May ye 23. 1772.

"You dont ſeme as if you was for your own Good "any more than you are for your Countrys Good by "not complying with my Commands ſo I woud thus "once Command you to leave £50 partly againſt the "five Mile Stone, right under the Chalk on the Fence "or *by* GOD *you ſhall Suffer for it very ſhortly.* To be "left againſt the 30. of this Month without Fail it may "I ſhall not call for it of ſeveral Days."

PRICE CURRENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Flour, *per hund.*	1	0	3	Tar, *per barrel,*	0	12	0
White Bread,	3	0	0	Turpentine, -	0	16	0
Middling Biſket,	1	10	0	Molaſſes, *per gal.*	0	1	9
Ship ditto,	1	2	0	Weſt-India Rum,	0	3	2
Muſcov. Sugar,	2	15	0	Philadelphia do.	0	2	1
Ditto, -	2	0	0	New-England do.	0	2	1
Tobacco, -	0	15	0	Wheat, *per buſh.*	0	8	0
Ditto, -	1	10	0	Indian Corn,	0	3	10
Rice, -	1	4	0	Fine Salt,	0	1	6
Cotton, *per lb.*	0	1	4	Coarſe ditto,	0	1	6
Bohea Tea, -	0	4	0	Pipe Staves, *p. th.*	11	0	0
Hemp, -	0	0	5½	Hogſhead do.	6	10	0
Penſyl. Loaf Sug.	0	0	11	Barrel do. -	3	10	0
Beef, *per barrel,*	4	0	0	Red Oak ditto,	6	0	0
Pork, -	4	17	6	Bar Iron, *p. ton,*	28	0	0
Pitch, -	0	16	0	Pig Iron, -	8	0	0

WAS STOLEN,

OUT of the ſhop of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Goldſmith, near the Draw-bridge, on Tueſday the 19th ult. a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Adrewes, London, No. 20001. Whoever will bring the ſame to the above ſhop, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings, and no queſtions aſked.———All Watchmakers are deſired to ſtop the ſaid Watch, if offered for ſale.

‡ Said TAYLOR carries on the Goldſmiths and Jewellers buſineſs in all its branches; and has for ſale a neat Aſſortment of JEWELLERY and GOLDSMITHS WORK, which he will ſell as cheap as any in town.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1772.

WHEREAS, ELIZABETH, my wife, eloped from me on Saturday laſt, without any reaſon whatever, this is therefore to inform the Public, that I will not pay any debt or debts that ſhe may contract from the date hereof.

CHRISTIAN CARR, Tobacconiſt.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE

FRIENDSHIP,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter;

BEING conveniently and purpoſely provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail the 10th of this inſtant June. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sime's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf; who has for ſale, Carolina ſole leather, raw hides and rice.

WANTED,

A Small, Neat, pleaſant ſituated Houſe, ready furniſhed, to be hired by the week. For further particulars enquire of Capt. Blewer.

SAMUEL HOWELL, AND SON,

At their ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet,

HAVING determined to decline the importation of DRY GOODS, will ſell their ſtock of Goods on hand much lower than the general prices, either for caſh or ſhort credit, *viz.* Cottons, calicoes, chintſes and bed patterns, linen bengals, laſtings, ſattinets, ſerge denims, ſilk and worſted ſagathies, hairbines, black ruſſels, ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, Bath and beaver coatings, ſtriped duffils, 8-4ths, 9-4ths and 10-4ths blankets, rugs, camblets, calimancoes, durants and tammies, rattinets and ſhalloons, mens', womens' and youths worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, fuſtians and jeans, white ſattins and peelongs, ſtraw coloured and changeable mantuas, blue and white half ell ſarſenets, half yard black, white and green perſians, black ſilk cravats, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, Scotch and blue paſtework ditto, 7-8ths, yard wide, and yard 3-8ths cotton checks, 10 nails, 11 nails and 3-4ths checks and ſtripes, brown Ruſſia ſheetings, brown and white Iriſh ſheetings German and Iriſh dowlas, thickſets, cotton velvets and velverets, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, red and ſcarlet flannels, womens' gloves and mits, 7-8ths and 3-4ths ticken, ſtriped and cotton hollands, furniture checks, brown heſſens, German and Scotch oznabrigs, Leghorn and chip hats, ſilk damaſcuſes, ſuſees and lorettos, quality and ſhoe bindings, ſilk ferrets, ſtriped tapes, childrens' red Morocco pumps, ſcarf and mohair twiſt, tapes and bobbing, horn and ivory combs, balendines, ſewing ſilk, Scotch threads, red, blue and cloth coloured threads, 6-4ths and yard wide muſlins and humhums, 6-4ths book muſlins, 7-8ths and yard wide plain and flowered gauzes, a neat aſſortment of ribbons, cotton romals, India nankeens, ſtriped linceys, ſcarlet, mixed and brown German ſerges, worſted and hair ſhags, baſket and death-head buttons, platine coat and veſt ditto, black horn ditto, ivory, bone, buck and ſhambuck table knives and forks, ſhagreen caſes, cutteau and piſtol capt knives, Barlow penknives, taylors ſhears and ſciſſors, ſleeve buttons, and a variety of ſhoe and knee buckles, powder, ſhot and bar-lead, China ware, nutmegs, mace and pepper, &c. &c. They have alſo for ſale, large and ſmall German made money cheſts, London porter in 40 gallon caſks, and German made rifel barrels, ſeine twine, &c. &c.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A PLAN
OF THE
CITY AND LIBERTIES
OF
PHILADELPHIA,

Laid down from Original Surveys made under the inſpection of THOMAS HOLMES, Surveyor-General of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS PLAN WILL CONTAIN,

A Liſt of the names of all the original purchaſers, with the number of acres of land which they purchaſed, oppoſite to each name, will be the number of the lot appurtenant to ſuch purchaſe. In another column will be the name of the perſon who took up each purchaſer's liberty land, and the quantity he received.

The whole to be neatly engraved on a Copper-plate of about five feet three inches long, by about two feet five inches wide.

With each Map or Plan will be delivered a printed book, containing the returns of ſurvey upon which it is founded, and an alphabetical liſt of the firſt purchaſers (with their places of abode, titles of diſtinction, &c. to many of them) as they ſtand in the original catalogue ſigned by WILLIAM PENN, Eſquire.

The price to Subſcribers will be *Forty Shillings* each.—*Ten Shillings* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the plan.

By a publication of the above papers, the utility of which is very obvious, every perſon may, almoſt at one view, ſee the names of the original purchaſers, the quantity they purchaſed, the city lot appurtenant thereto, all the returns of ſurvey for ſuch liberty lands that have been laid out, and the dates of ſurvey of the city lots aforeſaid, with the names of the perſons to whom the lots were ſurveyed, as far as the eighth ſtreet from Delaware. And, as there are ſeveral hundred perſons, who have not as yet had either the city lots or liberty lands appurtenant to their ſaid original purchaſes, it will therefore be of moment to them—particularly, as thereby they may diſcover who have, and who have not, had ſuch city lots and liberty lands laid out. The map has been viewed by three or four hundred perſons of judgment aud reputation, who much approve of it, and accordingly became Subſcribers—a number more, however, being neceſſary, before the work is begun, the Subſcriber requeſts thoſe who are diſpoſed to ſubſcribe, to be ſpeedy in their application, for that purpoſe, to their humble ſervant,

JOHN REED,

(Living in Arch-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh ſtreets, near Mr. David Rittenhouſe's.)

N. B. Good ſecurity is given, and lodged in the hands of Mr. Peter Dehaven, for the publiſhing the above Map or Plan, References, &c. agreeable to the above Propoſals.

JOHN SPARHAWK,
AT THE LONDON BOOK-STORE,

In Second-Street, five doors below Market-Street, has imported by the laſt Veſſels from London,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS;

Amongſt which are,

THE Court Kalendar for 1772, Burrow's Reports 3 vols. Wilſon's, Raymond's, Strange's and Salkeild's Reports, Cunningham's and Jacob's Law Dictionaries, Wood's Inſtitutes, Lex Mercatoria, Burn's Juſtice, Swan's Architecture, Deſigns and Carpentry, a variety of Family Bibles, large and ſmall Quarto, with and without the Cuts and Church Service, Burket on the New-Teſtament, Stackhouſe on the Bible, Whytt's Works, Lewis's Materia Medica, Van Swieten's Commentaries, 14 vols. Boerhaave's Inſtitutes, Haller's and Flemming's Phyſiologies, Humphry Clinker, and a Number of new Publications, &c. Blank Books, the fineſt Papers and Stationary of all Kinds.

AN ASSORTMENT OF CURIOUS
HARD-WARE.

Tea urns, knives and forks from the beſt to the common kinds, a variety of ſpectacles and reading glaſſes in ſilver, ſteel and horn, fencing foils, ſwords and cutteaus, ſilk and leather belts for ditto, very neat pocket and horſe piſtols braſs and iron barrels, bolted plain and ſilver mounted guns from 5 l. to 20 s. pocket caſes of drawing inſtruments, a neat barometer, hydrometer and thermometer in one frame, ivory hydrometers for aſcertaining the ſtrength of ſpirituous liquors, ſliding rules for gauging, ſhaving and writing equipages for travellers, backgammon tables lined with leather, pocket teleſcopes, opera glaſſes, microſcopes, money ſcales, plaited ſpurs, bitts and ſtirrups, pinchbeck buckles, paſte and ſtone ditto in ſilver, common and German flutes, the beſt crewet frames, dog and doe ſkin gloves, convex razors for eaſe and expedition in ſhaving, ivory and vellum memorandums, a variety of letter caſes in red Morocco, with and without inſtruments, &c. &c.

N. B. TISSOT's Advice to the People with regard to their Health—10 s. Dimſdale's preſent method of Innoculation for the Small-pox—3 s. 9 d.

He has a few ſets of the 12th, 13th and 14th volumes, of Van Swieten's Commentaries, to match the eleven preceding.

A parcel of window glaſs 8 by 10 inches, and a few packages of flint and common glaſs ware.

*** DRUGS and MEDICINES of all kinds, as uſual.

PHILADELPHIA, 5 Mo. 23, 1772.

THE CREDITORS of BENJAMIN KENDAL, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the Aſſignees, who having diſpoſed of his real eſtate in and near this city, and diſcharged the mortgages thereon, are deſirous of aſcertaining the amount of the debts remaining againſt him, in order that they may make a dividend of what money is now in their hands.

JAMES PEMBERTON.
JACOB SHOEMAKER, *jun.*
JOSEPH PARKER.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER TOD,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, two doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE;

Amongſt which are,

PRINTED calicoes and cottons of the neweſt faſhions, muſlins and humhums, lungee, new ſilk and cotton romals, bandanoes, culgee handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton culgee ditto, cloth coloured, black and white Barcelona ditto, blue and white Scotch and Dutch pinwork ditto, black and white Barcelona cravats, new faſhioned roſet and ſilveret ſilk and cotton gown patterns, black and cloth coloured China taffeties, damaſcus, moſeens, lorellas, Dutch cord and ſtrip'd holland for jackets, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 3-4ths and 7-8ths cotton and linen checks, furniture ditto, half yard figured diaper, bed-ticking and bed-bunts, jeans and fuſtians, demin and cantoons for breeches, cloth coloured, black worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, green, blue and cloth coloured ſaggathies, black, copper, blue and crimſon calimancoes, ſuperfine cloth coloured, blue and green durants, wilton cloths, half ell maſquerades, brilliant crapes, rich black ſattin and black ſilk fringes, cotton cards, gold and ſilver baſket coat and veſt buttons, gold ſcales and weights in boxes, buck and bone table knives and forks, oznabrigs and brown rolls, baſket buttons, writing paper, backgammon tables, hearth bruſhes, brown buckram, braſs candleſticks, tully and London gartering, double bolted padlocks, felt hats and ſailors caps, an aſſortment of buckles and hard ware, bell metal ſkillets, cut ſtem wine glaſſes, decanters, tumblers of all ſizes ſorted in boxes, &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the BRITANNIA, Captain FALCONER, and to be Sold on the loweſt terms, by

LENNOX AND TURNBULL,

The fourth door below Cheſtnut-Street, in Second-Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER GOODS;

Amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE broadcloths and kerſeymeres, of the beſt quality,
Wiltons,
Silk ſagathies and common ditto,
A variety of plain and changeable mantuas,
Figured modes and ſarſenets
Sattins and paduaſoys,
Strip'd and plain perſians,
Ginghams,
Beſt India nankeens,
Plain and ſtrip'd bengals,
Chintſes,
Cottons and calicoes,
Book and other muſlins,
Humhums,
Cambricks and lawns,
Piſtol and long lawns,
A neat aſſortment of 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens,
Brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings,
Mens', womens' boys and girls thread, cotton and ſilk HOSE, *&c. &c. &c.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Diſcreet Middle-aged WOMAN, who is handy with her needle, and capable of taking care of a few children. Such a perſon, if well recommended, may hear of good encouragement, by applying to the Printer.

N. B. No perſon need apply, but thoſe who merit a good recommendation.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good breaſt of milk, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Glouceſter goal lately, JOHN MURPHY and NICHOLAS HAMILTON, who were committed to my cuſtody; the former had on a blue coat, ſtriped linen trowſers, broken on the knee, and a pair of breeches under them; the latter had on a whitiſh coloured coat, bound with black tape or deep blue, with a pair of knit pattern breeches of a dove colour. They ſtole from Thomas Rutherford, a black roan Mare, and a black Horſe, who may have them again by applying to the Subſcriber. Whoever ſecures the ſaid two men, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

5th MONTH, 18th, 1772.

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,
CHYMIST AND DRUGGIST,

On the the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, three doors eaſtward of the Poſt-office, and nearly oppoſite the Indian King;

Has juſt imported in the Britannia, Capt. FALCONER, and the Carolina, Capt. LOXLEY, from London,

A General Aſſortment of the beſt DRUGS, Chemical, Galenical, and Patent Medicines, an aſſortment of fine colours, a ſmall quantity of very fine French plumbs, French pruens, Faro figs, new barrel raiſins, and Jordan almonds. Alſo, ſandever, pumice ſtone and rotten ſtone.

Family receipts and phyſical preſcriptions truly prepared. Medicine cheſts for family uſes, ſhipping, plantation or iron works, with proper directions, are carefully made up on the loweſt terms.

As he has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, and had ſeveral years further experience therein in a houſe of the firſt reputation in London, he by that means has an opportunity of procuring his articles of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Practitioners, or others, who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having Medicines of the beſt qualities, and charged as low as can be afforded.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Bridge, Capt. Rogerſon, from Liverpool, and other veſſels lately from England, by

ISAAC HAZLEHURST,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, the following GOODS, which he will ſell very cheap for caſh or ſhort credit, *viz.*

A Large and very neat Aſſortment of Earthen Ware, conſiſting of cream coloured, brown, white flint, blue and white ſtone, G. R. and delph wares, a few pair of neat Bur millſtones, Iriſh linens from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s. per* yard, 7-8ths, yard and yard 3-8ths cotton checks, 7-8ths and yard wide houſewife checks, linen and cotton hollands, 6-4ths and 6-4ths 1-half bed-bunts, writing-paper, ſuperfine black ſattinet and denim for breeches, ſilk and thread laces, worſted garters, quality and ſhoe bindings, pins, bobbins, filleting, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ſilk knee garters, Scotch and coloured thread, ſewing ſilk, check handkerchiefs, mens' and boys felt hats, Engliſh ſail cloth, a variety of ribbons, printed and copper-plate cottons, ſilk and ſilk and muſlin handkerchiefs, red and blue and white printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, pillow fuſtians, jeans, Manchester velvet, velverets and velures, flowered dimothies, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, ſtriped and flowered tobines, damaſcuſes, lorettas, mozeens, Turkey ſtripes, gun-powder, drop and mould ſhot of different ſizes, bar lead, frying-pans, 8 *d.* 12 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails, oznabrigs, brown rolls, cloves, beſt Liverpool bottled beer, japanned waiters, bread baſkets and bottle caſters, a few dozen of old mats, *&c.*

N. B. He likewiſe continues to give ready money for good Pot Aſh.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 19th*, 1772.

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN SCULL, late of Reading, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts immediately, properly proved; and thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

MARY SCULL, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Engliſh made STOCKING FRAME, almoſt new, and in good order. Alſo, a quantity of good Thread Hoſe. Enquire at John Lyon's, Silk Dyer, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.

ON Wedneſday morning laſt, the 27th ult. was opened at the AMERICAN CHINA MANUFACTORY WARE-HOUSE, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, an Aſſortment of BLUE AND WHITE WARE, both uſeful and ornamental. Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned Gilt Glaſs, imported from England.

Broken Glaſs taken in at this Ware-Houſe, either for caſh, or in exchange. Alſo, good Pot and Pearl Aſhes.

WANTED,

A Smart active Negro, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, to wait on a ſingle gentleman. Any perſon, having one to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the printer.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AT R. AITKEN's BOOK-STORE,

Nearly oppoſite the London-Coffee-houſe, Front-Street, PHILADELPHIA,

A BEAUTIFUL AND NEW EDITION OF
SERMONS,
ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS.
BY ROBERT WALKER,
One of the Miniſters of the High Church of Edinburgh.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editor of theſe Sermons was encouraged to reprint them from the very favourable reception which a few copies of the Britiſh edition met with in this part of America. The Author of them, who is now living, is an ornament to the Church of Scotland. Nothing more need be ſaid in favour of them, as the beauty of their ſtile—the livelineſs of their imagery—the aptneſs of their illuſions, joined with the purity and ſimplicity of thoſe evangelical doctrines which are inculcated in them, are amply ſufficient to recommend themſelves.

Juſt imported, in the Buchanan, Capt. Moodie, from Glaſgow, a large collection of BOOKS and STATIONARY, Tambour Needles. The above articles are to be ſold wholeſale and retail.

BUDDEN AND STRAKER,

Have juſt imported in the Ship CAROLINA, Captain LOXLEY, and other Veſſels from EUROPE,

A VERY LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS, which are now opening at their Store, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Third-ſtreet, and will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſix months credit.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Captain SPARKS, and in the ſhip Britannia, Capt. FALCONER, from LONDON, by

J. SULLIVAN,

AN ASSORTMENT OF CAPITAL DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the very beſt kind, which are now opened at his ſtore in Second ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, and the next houſe below the Moon and Seven Stars Inn; where he continues to ſell at his uſual low prices. Country Apothecaries and Practitioners, who may be pleaſed to favour him with their orders, may depend on good uſage and warranted goods.

N. B. He has a quantity of Aleppo Galls and Crude Tartar.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

JUNE, 1772. THE NUMB. 33.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JUNE 8th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

ON IMPUDENCE AND MODESTY.

I HAVE always been of opinion, that the complaints againſt Providence have been ill-grounded, and that the good or bad qualities of men are the cauſes of their good or bad fortune, more than what is generally imagined. There are, no doubt, inſtances to the contrary, and pretty numerous ones too; but few in compariſon of the inſtances we have of a right diſtribution of proſperity and adverſity; nor indeed could it be otherwiſe from the common courſe of human affairs. To be endowed with a benevolent diſpoſition, and to love others, will almoſt infallibly procure love and eſteem; which is the chief circumſtance of life, and facilitates every enterprize and undertaking; beſides the ſatisfaction which immediately reſults from it. The caſe is much the ſame with the other virtues. Proſperity is naturally, though not neceſſarily, attached to virtue and merit; and adverſity in like manner to vice and folly.

I muſt however confeſs, that this rule admits of an exception with regard to one moral quality; and that Modeſty has a natural tendency to conceal a man's talents, as Impudence diſplays them to the utmoſt, and has been the only cauſe why many have riſen in the world, under all the diſadvantages of low birth and little merit. Such indolence and incapacity is there in the generality of mankind, that they are apt to receive a man for whatever he has a mind to put himſelf off for; and admits his overbearing airs as a proof of that merit which he aſſumes to himſelf. A decent aſſurance ſeems to be the natural attendant of virtue; and few men can diſtinguiſh impudence from it; as, on the other hand, diffidence, being the natural reſult of vice and folly, has drawn diſgrace upon modeſty, which in outward appearance ſo nearly reſembles it.

I was lately lamenting to a friend of mine, who loves a conceit, that popular applauſe ſhould be beſtowed with ſo little judgment, and that ſo many empty forward coxcombs ſhould riſe up to a figure in the world: upon which he ſaid, there was nothing ſurprizing in the caſe. "Popular fame," ſays he, "is nothing but breath of air: and air very naturally preſſes into a vacuum."

As impudence, though really a vice, has the ſame effects upon a man's fortune, as if it were a virtue; ſo we may obſerve, that it is almoſt as difficult to be attained, and is, in that reſpect, diſtinguiſhed from all the other vices, which are acquired with little pains, and continually increaſe upon indulgence. Many a man, being ſenſible that modeſty is extremely prejudicial to him in making his fortune, has reſolved to be impudent, and to put a bold face upon the matter; but it is obſervable, that ſuch people have ſeldom ſucceeded in the attempt, but have been obliged to relapſe into their primitive modeſty. Nothing carries a man through the world like a true natural genuine impudence. Its counterfeit is good for nothing, nor can ever ſupport itſelf. In any other attempt, whatever faults a man commits and is ſenſible of, he is ſo much the nearer his end: but when he endeavours at impudence, if he ever failed in the attempt, the remembrance of it will make him bluſh, and will infallibly diſconcert him: after which every bluſh is a cauſe for new bluſhes till he be found out to be an arrant cheat, and a vain pretender to impudence.

If any thing can give a modeſt man more aſſurance, it muſt be ſome advantages of fortune, which chance procures to him. Riches naturally gain a man a favourable reception in the world, and give merit a double luſtre, when a perſon is endowed with it; and ſupply its place, in a great meaſure, when it is abſent. 'Tis wonderful to obſerve what airs of ſuperiority fools and knaves, with large poſſeſſions, give themſelves above men of the greateſt merit in poverty. Nor do the men of merit make any ſtrong oppoſitions to theſe uſurpations; or rather ſeem to favour them by the modeſty of their behaviour. Their good ſenſe and experience make them diffident of their judgment, and cauſe them to examine every thing with the greateſt accuracy: as, on the other hand, the delicacy of their ſentiments makes them timorous leſt they commit faults, and loſe in the practice of the world that integrity of virtue, of which they are ſo jealous. To make wiſdom agree with confidence is as difficult as to reconcile vice to modeſty.

Theſe are the reflections that have occurred to me upon this ſubject of impudence and modeſty; and I hope the reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee them wrought into the following allegory:

Jupiter in the beginning, joined Virtue, Wiſdom and Confidence together; and Vice, Folly and Diffidence; and in that ſociety ſet them upon the earth. But though he thought he had matched them with great judgment, and ſaid, that Confidence was the natural companion of Virtue, and that Vice deſerved to be attended with Diffidence, they had not gone far before diſſenſion aroſe among them. Wiſdom, who was the guide of the one company, was always accuſtomed, before ſhe ventured upon any road, however beaten, to examine it carefully; to enquire whither it led; what dangers, difficulties, and hindrances might poſſibly or probably occur in it. In theſe deliberations ſhe uſually conſumed ſome time; which delay was very diſpleaſing to Confidence, who was always inclined to hurry on, without much forethought or deliberation, in the firſt road he met. Wiſdom and Virtue were inſeparable; but Confidence one day, following his impetuous nature, advanced a conſiderable way before his guides and companions; and not feeling any want of their company, he never enquired after them, nor ever met with them more. In like manner, the other ſociety, though joined by Jupiter, diſagreed and ſeparated. As Folly ſaw very little way before her, ſhe had nothing to determine concerning the goodneſs of roads, nor could give the preference to one above another; and this want of reſolution was increaſed by Diffidence, who with her doubts and ſcruples, always retarded the journey. This was a great annoyance to Vice, who loved not to hear of difficulties and delays, and was never ſatisfied without his full career in whatever his inclinations led him to. Folly, he knew, though ſhe hearkened to Diffidence, would be eaſily managed when alone; and therefore, as a vicious horſe throws his rider, he openly beat away his comptroller of all his pleaſures, and proceeded in his journey with Folly, from whom he is inſeparable. Confidence and Diffidence being, after this manner both thrown looſe from their reſpective companies, wandered for ſome time; till at laſt chance led them at the ſame time to one village. Confidence went directly up to the great houſe which belonged to Wealth the Lord of the village; and without ſtaying for a porter, intruded himſelf immediately into the innermoſt apartments, where he found Vice and Folly well received before him. He joined the train; recommended himſelf very quickly to his landlord, and entered into ſuch familiarity with Vice, that he was enliſted in the ſame company along with Folly. They were frequent gueſts of Wealth, and from that moment inſeparable. Diffidence, in the mean time, not daring to approach the great houſe, accepted of an invitation from Poverty, one of the tenants; and entering the cottage, found Wiſdom and Virtue, who being repulſed by the landlord, had retired thither. Virtue took compaſſion of her, and Wiſdom found, from her temper, that ſhe would eaſily improve; ſo they admitted her into their ſociety. Accordingly, by their means, ſhe altered in a little time ſomewhat of her manner, and becoming much more amiable and engaging, was now called by the name of Modeſty. As ill company has a greater effect than good, Confidence, though more refractory to counſel and example, degenerated ſo far by the ſociety of Vice and Folly, as to paſs by the name of Impudence. Mankind, who ſaw theſe ſocieties as Jupiter firſt joined them, and know nothing of theſe mutual deſertions, are led into ſtrange miſtakes by thoſe means; and wherever they ſee Impudence, make account of Virtue and Wiſdom, and wherever they obſerve Modeſty, call her attendants Vice and Folly. H.

AN ODE TO THE LARK.

SWEETEST warbler of the wood!
Raiſe thy ever-pleaſing ſtrain;
Gaily light in ſprightly mood,
Free from ſorrow, free from pain:
Thro' thy airy manſions ſtray,
Full of ſport, and full of play.

Happy ſiſter of the choir!
Taught by Nature's wond'rous ſkill,
Gentleſt paſſions to inſpire,
And the feeling breaſt to thrill,
Sweetly ſinging, ſtill impart
Secret tranſport to the heart.

When the ſun his golden beams
Darts propitious from the eaſt,
Dimpling o'er the limpid ſtreams,
Gilding Nature's flow'ry veſt,
Thro' the calm protecting grove
Chaunt the welcome ſongs of love.

When the evening clouds prevail,
And the cheering ſun retires,
When the ſhadows mark the dale,
And the beam forſakes the ſpires,
Highly mounting from our view,
Give him ſtill the laſt adieu.

As you ſkim the verdant lawn,
Let the youthful virgin band,
Early as the morning's dawn,
Tripping light with aſpects bland,
Guided by thy artleſs note,
Thro' the graceful meaſure float.

Thus on Freedom's eaſy wing,
Let the Muſe, with raptur'd ſong,
Hail the mildly bluſhing Spring,
And the grateful ſtrain prolong,
Till ſurly Winter's harſh decree
Control her verſe and baniſh thee.

Juſt imported and to be ſold on low terms by

JONATHAN ZANE, AND SONS,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

AT THE SIGN OF THE HANDSAW,

On the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market ſtreets,

A Large and neat Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, SADDLERY, BRASS WARE, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, &c. conſiſting of, anvils, bick irons, ſledge and hand hammers; bench, ſtanding and hand vizes; Crowley's bliſtered, German and calcined ſteel; mill, croſscut, hand, pannel, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs and key hole ſaws; augers, gouges, chiſels and files of all ſizes; fire ſhovels and tongs; hand bellows, chaffen diſhes, iron pots, kettles and bake ovens; pocket and table knives and forks; ſaſh lines, pullies, pins and weights; braſs and iron H and HL hinges; ſtrap, cheſt, table, dovetail and lime ſqueezer ditto; an aſſortment of flat and round head wood ſcrews; ſhoemakers tools; an aſſortment of ſaddlery, curry combs, horſe bruſhes and fleams; a great variety of joiners braſs furniture; 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 *d.* nails, ſprigs, clout, trunk, ſcupper, and pump nails; tenter hook white tacks, braſs chair nails; iron and wooden ſhovels and ſpades; weeding hoes; Turkey, Crump-creek, rag and whet ſtones; fiſh ſkin; razors and hones; braſs and paper ink pots; wool, cotton, jack and ſtock cards; ſad irons, frying and warming pans; tweezers in caſes; wire and ſnap rat and mouſe traps, ſnap mink ditto; bed ſcrews; braſs and iron wire of various ſizes; roll plate iron; an aſſortment of coffin furniture; common and Kirby fiſh-hooks and lines; houſe and horſe bells; watch keys, glaſſes, ſprings and pendants; bar lead, bird, pigeon, duck, gooſe and ſwan ſhot, F and FF gun-powder; muſtard ſeed; jack lines and chains; coffee-mills; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 Taylor's window glaſs; pewter diſhes, plates and ſpoons; London and Pennſylvania glue; chalk, roll and flour brimſtone, allum, magneſia, red and white lead, Venetian red, Spaniſh brown and whiting, verdigreaſe, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, lampblack, madder, copperas, redwood, logwood, Braziletto, fuſtic, camphor, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, aloes, antimony, linſeed oil; ſhop, ſewing and netting twine; hair cloths, lines, punch, milk, ſand and meal ſieves, oat and wheat riddles and rhean ſieves, ſacken bottoms and lines, bed cords, ſurveyors chains, hemp and flax hackles, oil and black flints, fire ſteels, Dillworth's ſpelling-books, writing-paper, ſealing wax, ink powder, pins and needles, tin in boxes, ſaddle cloths and ticklenburgs, and new American red clover and timothy graſs ſeeds.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

SPIRIT OF LIBERTY;

OR,

JUNIUS's LOYAL ADDRESS.

Being a key to the Engliſh Cabinet; or, an humble diſſertation upon the rights and liberties of the ancient Britons; with a political tale upon the characters of an arbitrary Miniſtry both in church and ſtate, and the unhappineſs that flows therefrom to every thing that is dear to us and our children, as to the ſtrength of the conſtitution, the ſpirit of the laws, the lives, liberties, and privileges of the people.

HUMBLY ADDRESSED to his MAJESTY.

Secure the Muſe *may ſport with names of Kings,*
But MINISTERS, *my friends, are dangerous things:*
Dangerous, indeed—why ſhould we think it ſtrange,
To ſee the SENATE *ſink into a change?*

BY JUNIUS, JUNIOR.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A POLEMICAL TALE; or, the CHRISTIAN'S WINTER PIECE: Wherein the great contention among the Chriſtians is decided, reſpecting the ancient Magna Charta of the city of Salem: In which the ſpirit, liberties, laws, and dignities of that ancient city are again revived, and ſet forth in their primitive beauty and order.

The whole being an enigmatical key to the original riſe, progreſs, and ſacred treaſures of theſe ancient people, who were firſt called Chriſtians at Antioch.

Theſe, ſays the Prophet, *where have they been?*——
I would ſay, as Elihu in another caſe, *I alſo will ſhew my opinion.*

We call our fathers fools—ſo wiſe we grow,
No doubt our wiſer ſons will think us ſo.

POPE.

LONDON:

Printed for J. WHEBLE, in Pater-noſter-row; and ſold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

By Captain HOOPER, *arrived at* MARBLEHEAD *from* FALMOUTH, *Capt.* GARDNER *and Capt.* ACKWORTH *arrived at* BOSTON *from* LONDON, *and Captain* COLLIER *from* BRISTOL, *we have the following Advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Feb.* 17.

NO leſs than five fires have happened here within the ſpace of fifteen days, by which ſeveral thouſands of houſes have been reduced to aſhes.

Rome, March 7. The Duke of Glouceſter, after having kept his apartment three days, on occaſion of the death of his auguſt mother, went laſt week to the Quirinel, to pay a viſit to the Pope, with whom he had a long conference, after which the Holy Father charged his Majordomo to make a preſent in his name to his Royal Highneſs, conſiſting of two magnificent pictures, and a complete ſet of copper-plate cuts, repreſenting the different views of ancient and modern Rome, engraved by the celebrated Piraneſi. This Prince has ordered the Sieur Maron, a famous painter, to draw his picture; he has alſo permitted Mr. Nevellon, an eminent Engliſh Statuary, to take a model of his buſt, in order to have it cut out in marble.

Warſaw, March 7. Though we are aſſured preliminaries are ſigned between the Ruſſians and Turks, yet both ſides are buſy in preparing for war. However, we flatter ourſelves, that it is only making peace ſword in hand.

March 14. Since the arrival of two couriers to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador here, the hopes of a peace ſeem to vaniſh, and it is feared to be farther off than it was thought to be ſome time ago.

Copenhagen, March 14. It is aſſured, that Count Struenſee has gone through all his examinations, but his fate is not yet known. The report of Colonel Keith the Engliſh Ambaſſador, and other Foreign Miniſters going to Cronenbourg, is without foundation.

Whitehall, March 28. The King has been pleaſed to appoint John Fenton, Eſq; Provoſt Marſhal of the province of Nova Scotia, in America.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 6. Orders for the Court's change of mourning on Sunday the 12th inſtant, for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; and for the Court's going into mourning, at the ſame time, for his late Serene Highneſs the Duke of Saxe Gotha, uncle to his Majeſty, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white ſhoes, fans and tippets.

Undreſs, white or grey luteſtrings, tabbies or damaſks.

The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, grey frocks.

LONDON, *March* 17.

A very conſiderable fund has been eſtabliſhed by the Eaſt-India Company, in the nature of Chelſea Hoſpital, for penſioning and relieving the officers and ſoldiers who have become diſabled in their ſervice, and the widows of officers and ſoldiers who die in it. And this charity, we hear, not only comprehends the widows of ſuch officers as may henceforth die in the ſervice, but is extended to the widows of officers who died in the Company's ſervice abroad before this fund was inſtituted, which has proved a very ſeaſonable and comfortable relief to many ſuch neceſſitous widows.

March 28. By a letter from Newry, which arrived yeſterday, we are aſſured, that the Hearts of Steel daily increaſe, and that they were attacked near Crumlin, on the 23d of this inſtant, by a party of General Strode's regiment of foot, and a body of the Yellow Horſe, with a party of the Royal artillery, amounting in all to 560 men, whom the inſurgents defeated with conſiderable loſs, and afterwards deſtroyed two Gentlemens' houſes on the eſtate of Lord Donegal. Their number now is ſaid to be near 11,000 men, all Proteſtants, and acquainted with the uſe of fire arms; a body much ſuperior to the military at preſent in that part of Ireland.

March 30. Advices from Ireland give an account of the inſurrection growing more formidable every day. The people who are in arms are not a raw, undiſciplined mob, but rather a regular army, being compoſed chiefly of deſerters from different regiments, who have fled to the north of Ireland for refuge, and are now got together with the country people, headed by diſcharged veterans, whoſe experience qualifies them for able commanders. The force ſent againſt them is compoſed of five battalions, the 5th, 34th, 42d, 55th and 62d, Drogheda's Light Horſe, and two ſquadrons of heavy dragoons, all under the command of General Giſborne; and two more regiments are cantoned in and about Port Patrick, to be ready for embarkation in caſe their aſſiſtance ſhould be wanted. From ſo formidable an appearance, we have but too much reaſon to fear bloody work in that part.

March 31. Yeſterday died the Rt. Hon. Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough, Viſcount Barrells, and Lord Luxborough, of Shannon, Member of Parliament for Milbourn-Port, Dorſetſhire.

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, in the North of Ireland, by way of Port Patrick, March 24.

"Yeſterday in the afternoon, about half paſt three o'clock, the 62d regiment of foot, and five companies of Highlanders, come up with a party of about 2000 of the Hearts of Oak, &c. who are entirely compoſed of diſbanded ſoldiers, and the Militia that ſo bravely diſtinguiſhed themſelves in Thurot's invaſion in 1760, when a general engagement immediately enſued, in which the regulars were obliged to retire with the following loſs, viz. 62d regiment. Killed, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, and 109 rank and file. Wounded, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, and 147 rank and file. —Highlanders. Killed, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, and 90 rank and file. Wounded, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, and 14 rank and file.—Killed, wounded, and priſoners of the Inſurgents 500."

The following is an account of the origin of the riots in the county of Antrim, in Ireland.—"About the end of the year 1770, the Earl of Donnegal, who is proprietor of a very great eſtate in that county, granted a leaſe of all his lands there, at the old rent (which was very low) to Meſſ. Greg and Cunningham, of Belfaſt, for which, it is ſaid, he received, as a premium, upwards of 100,000 l. Theſe Gentlemen began to raiſe the rents on the farmer's very conſiderably, tho' not unreaſonably, which ſo provoked them, that in January 1771, a great multitude of people came into Belfaſt on a Sunday night, about ſeven o'clock, ſome with fire-arms, others with pitch-forks, &c. and with them a gallows and ropes to hang Greg and Cunningham; but they, being timely informed of the deſign of the mob, had fled: The rabble, diſappointed in not finding them, threatened to ſet fire to their houſes, unleſs the three Juſtices of the Peace, who were then in the barracks, under the protection of two companies of the royal Highlanders, would ſet at liberty two rioters confined there the day before. This demand not being immediately complied with, they ſet fire to the houſes, went to the barracks and fired on the ſoldiers; but, as I am informed, did not hurt any. The fire was returned, by order of the Magiſtrates, and two of the mob killed. The ſoldiers afterwards took many of them priſoners, which were tried, but the jury durſt not bring them in guilty. This cauſed an act of Parliament to be paſſed, empowering government to try the northern inſurgents in Dublin."

Letters from Dublin inform us, that ſome parties of inſurgents, in the north of that country, had divided, and were travelling to more diſtant parts, ranſacking all the villages in their way, and committing the moſt extreme cruelty upon ſuch of the unfortunate inhabitants as made any attempt to ſecure their property.—Surely it would be better to believe this poor miſguided people, than to ſuffer them to ſerve themſelves or to cut them in pieces.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 24.

Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that Col. Keith, Envoy extraordinary from England at that Court, having demanded a private audience of the King of Denmark, in order to communicate to him certain overtures he had received from the King his maſter relative to the late revolution, and a day being appointed for that purpoſe, Mr. Keith was much ſurpriſed, upon coming into the audience chamber, to find, inſtead of the King, ſome Members of his Council of State, who intimated to him, that his Majeſty not being very well, he had charged them to receive what he had to communicate, and give him an account of it. Mr. Keith made anſwer, that the orders he had received from his maſter were to ſpeak to the King in perſon, and not to the Miniſters; and that he was not a little ſurpriſed that after his Daniſh Majeſty had conſented to give him the audience he demanded, he ſhould refer him to his Miniſters, which he ſhould not fail to acquaint the King his maſter with; after which he retired very much diſſatisfied with his reception. Theſe letters add, that Mr. Keith had declared in a very ſpirited manner, that if the Queen of Denmark is not treated with all the reſpect due to her birth and rank, the King his maſter will not fail to reſent it.

It is certain very diſagreeable advices are arrived from the Eaſt-Indies. Our people having diſcovered that there was a treaty of alliance between the French and the King of Tanjour, hoſtile to the Engliſh, they have taken an opportunity to attack that Prince, and are actually beſieging the capital of his country. Tanjour is one of the fineſt provinces of the eaſt; it is as large as Bengal, and much richer, having many gold mines, and all the diamonds. But it is not probable, that the natives who are acquainted with our oppreſſions, will ſubmit to our government. A greater power than we can oppoſe may be ſelected, and it is feared will be employed againſt us. Leagues between the country Princes and the court of Dehli are forming, in order to diſpoſſeſs us of Bengal at leaſt; and, if whiſpers are true, ſeveral very intelligent perſons belonging to the Company, confeſs the ſituation of our affairs in the Eaſt-Indies, to be very precarious, if not dangerous.

Monday Mr. Sullivan moved in the Houſe of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the proceedings in the courts of Juſtice in Bengal. It is propoſed, to aboliſh the Mayor's court entirely; to appoint a Chief Judge, with a ſalary of 8000 l. per annum, and three Puiſne Judges with each 4000 l. per annum, an Attorney General, &c. the proceedings to be by information and anſwer, without a jury; and theſe lawyers to be appointed by the King. The appeal to be to the Governor and Council of Bengal, and the dernier appeal to the King and Council here.

This motion brought on a debate upon India affairs in general. Several Gentlemen ſpoke, particularly Lord Clive, who, in a ſenſible ſpeech, which laſted two hours and an half, gave a narrative and juſtification of his conduct. The debate laſted till eleven o'clock, when the motion to bring in the bill was agreed to without a diviſion.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Wedderburn are to draw up the bill, and to be aſſiſted by Lord Manſfield's Nephew, Sir John Lindſay, who is juſt arrived from India, ſuppoſed to be at leaſt 100,000 l. richer than when he went.

April 2. The laſt advices from Copenhagen give no farther account of the late revolution there, but intimate that ſomething material relative thereto will tranſpire very ſoon. Theſe advices add, that it is not doubted but Count Struenſee, and Count de Brandt, will loſe their heads.

A letter from Sudbury, in Suffolk mentions, that the poor are in the utmoſt diſtreſs, on account of the high price of proviſions; that beef, mutton, veal, &c. ſell at 6 *d.* per pound, ſalt butter at 8 *d.* freſh ditto at 1 *s.* and 2 *d.* and that bread corn is uncommonly dear, and ſo ſcarce, that the poor cannot purchaſe it.

They write from Jamaica, that a Spaniſh frigate has taken three ſloops belonging to Rhode-Iſland, and carried them into the Havannah.

Accounts from Copenhagen by this day's mail confirm, that the Chamberlain Cay Rantzau is nominated envoy from the King of Denmark to the Court of London, where he hath already reſided in that quality; and that the Baron Dieden de Furſteuſtein will go from London to Peterſburgh.

The above accounts add, that after the laſt examination of Counſellor Struenſee, he was permitted the uſe of wine and tobacco.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was in his place in the Upper Houſe yeſterday when his Majeſty went to give the Royal aſſent, but did not attend, as is uſual, on his Majeſty, either going or coming from the Houſe.

A petition of the Mayor, Magiſtrates, Merchants, &c. of Liverpool, has been preſented to a great Aſſembly, complaining of the high price of corn; and praying that a bill may be brought in, for permitting the free importation of corn from America.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, March 29.

By his Majeſty's Frigate Stag, Sir John Lindſay, which is arrived at Spithead from the Eaſt-Indies in eight months, we hear, that the French have at the Mauritius 10,000 troops, and 4 ſhips of the line, and that they expect from Europe as large a force, or perhaps larger.

The Earl of Hillſborough gave notice a few days ago, in the Houſe of Peers, that he had an important motion to make in the courſe of a few days, relating to the preſent ſituation of affairs in America.

A bill is prepared by the Duke of Mancheſter, and Mr. Charles Fox to repeal the marriage act.

April 3. Early this morning the body of a man well dreſſed, was taken out of the river near Hungerford ſtairs; he had a quarter of a hundred weight tied round his neck.

A motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, in behalf of his Majeſty's Proteſtant Diſſenting ſubjects, relating to ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles; and a Bill was ordered for their relief.

It is certain that Lord Townſend has declined having any reinforcement from Scotland. This ſtep of his Lordſhip's has given birth to much ſpeculation, as we have yet no authentic accounts of the motions of General Giſborne, much leſs that any thing deciſive has paſt.

April 4. Thomas Bennet, who was caſt for tranſportation, for ſtealing a number of ſilver ſpoons, at the at the entertainment given by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, at Shrewſbury, was poſſeſſed of an eſtate of 200 l. per ann. beſides 4000 l. in ready caſh, which he aſſigned over to truſtees for his ſon.

Yeſterday their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland came from Windſor to their houſe in Pall-Mall, accompanied by the Earl of Bellamount, Sir J. Huſſey Delaval, Colonel Luttrell, and his two brothers, &c.

April 5. Yeſterday their Graces the Duke of Mancheſter and Beaufort, in the Upper Houſe, and Lord Milbourne and Mr. Fox, in the Lower, preſented bills for reducing the price of meat and corn.

April 7. It is a fact, that the Danes are ſo enraged againſt the Engliſh, that all the meſſengers who have of late gone from this Court to theirs, have by the expreſs orders of Col. Keith, kept within his Excellency's doors during their ſtay at Copenhagen, and never once entered into the ſtreets for fear of being inſulted by the mob.

By Captain CASTLE, *arrived here from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following Intelligence.*

LONDON, *March* 31.

IT is very apparent, that the French are now meditating ſome great ſtroke; it is well known that their ſolicitude about the poſſeſſion of the iſland of Corſica is redoubled. The Courts of Verſailles and Madrid were never on better terms, the Spaniſh Monarch is careſſed and his acquaintance courted by all the Nobleſſe of France; great fleets are fitting out at almoſt every port of France and Spain, a new treaty is now forming with the Algerines, and a loan of two millions negociating at the Hague, and that they are now carrying on a ſecret treaty with the Court of Copenhagen is too apparent to be denied. Theſe are facts, which though ſtrove to be hid and contradicted, are well known to moſt of the Adminiſtration. It is the characteriſtic of the French nation to be perfidious and ambitious, it is the part of the Engliſh to chaſtiſe them; and it is to be hoped, that, notwithſtanding the notorious and ſhameful indolence and inattention of our Miniſters, the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation will riſe, unrepreſſed, and ſuperior to all their artifices.

The late affront offered by the Daniſh Council of State to Col. Keith, has been talked of in very high words by Lord Rochford to Baron Dieden, and his

Lordſhip has been heard to ſay, that it will be productive of no very pleaſing conſequences.

Couriers are paſſing continually between the Courts of France and Denmark, and in the moſt private manner.

Some news, it is ſaid, arrived on Sunday from a foreign Court, that has thrown the Cabinet into confuſion. It is reported to be a diſcovery of ſome ſecret combinations formed between three great Courts.

April 2. Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid about the neutrality of the King of Pruſſia, in the Denmark affair, it is now known to ſome of our people in Adminiſtration, that ſhould Great Britain proceed to vindicate the cauſe of the unfortunate Daniſh Queen by war, the above active Potentate would immediately declare himſelf an advocate for the Queen Dowager.

We are told, that the Queen of Denmark, if divorced from her preſent huſband, will be demanded in marriage by the Grand Duke of Ruſſia.

April 7. A letter from Breſt ſays, that the French are at preſent very buſy in tranſporting large trees for ſhip building, from Corſica into the royal docks; and that the buſineſs of their navy goes on with extraordinary ſpirit.

Four French men of war, of 60 guns each, and three frigates, all with troops on board, have ſailed from Toulon for the Weſt-Indies, within theſe five weeks.

It is ſaid, that two eminent houſes in the city, laſt week ſhipped off goods and merchandize, to the Weſt-Indies and America, to the amount of 90,000l. ſterling.

The amount of the public debts ſtanding the 5th of January laſt (being old Chriſtmas day) with the annual intereſt or other charges payable for the ſame, is as follows, viz. principal debt 127,497,619l. 8s. 2d. farthing. The annual intereſt &c. 4,526,392l. 8s. 8d.

Advice is reported to have been received from Liſbon, of a dangerous inſurrection at Rio de Janeiro in the Braſils, which was not quelled when the letters which were brought by a Spaniſh frigate to Ferrol, came away.

April 9. Yeſterday morning part of the baggage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland ſet out from Pall Mall for Dover, in order to embark for France.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 21.

"Count Struenſee has been acquainted, that his fate is determined, and that he will loſe his head in a few days, being found guilty of every charge that was alledged againſt him; his brother has been acquainted with the ſame, and they were both adviſed to make preparations for death. The day is not yet fixed for their execution, neither is the place pitched upon. As to what is intended to be done with our amiable Queen is yet unknown, as all the proceedings carried on againſt her are kept a profound ſecret. The villain, M. de Gronicht, who has been the cauſe of all theſe troubles, is ſet at liberty, and ſent, with a handſome ſum of money, to reſide in Germany."

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons, in a committee of ſupply, voted 274,423l. 4s. 7d. towards defraying the extra expences of the land forces incurred to the 20th of February 1772.

It is confidently affirmed that ſome ſecret advices have been received, reſpecting the apparent deſigns of a certain power to diſturb the tranquillity of our American colonies.

Private letters from Berlin mention, that a freſh treaty has been juſt concluded between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the Empreſs; and that in conſequence thereof, orders have been given for the Pruſſian horſe now in Podolia to join the Ruſſian cavalry.

Some letters from Gibraltar mention, that a ſmart ſkirmiſh happened lately near that place, between 12 ſoldiers belonging to garriſon, and a party of Spaniards, in which four of the former were killed, and ten of the latter.

The laſt letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that Count Struenſee wrote a letter to the King on his birth-day, acknowledging his crimes, and the peculiar heinouſneſs of his guilt, in conſpiring againſt ſo gracious a Sovereign, by whom he had been honoured with the higheſt confidence; and, as he dares not preſume even to hope for pardon, begs his Majeſty will be pleaſed to order his chains to be lightened, or his ſentence immediately put in execution.

Yeſterday a motion was made by the Hon. Charles Fox, in the Houſe of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Marriage act: after ſome debates, which laſted till ſeven in the evening, the Houſe divided, for the bill 62, againſt it 61, and the bill was ordered in by a majority of one only.

It is certain that Prince Maſſerano, Ambaſſador from Spain, has, on the part of his Royal Maſter, moſt ſtrongly remonſtrated againſt any Britiſh ſhips of war entering the South Seas, on the ſcore of making diſcoveries in that part of the globe: and has even gone ſo far as to declare, that, after ſo juſt and amicable a remonſtrance, the King of Spain will be under the abſolute neceſſity of vindicating his own ſovereign right to thoſe ſeas, and conſequently ſhall give orders to ſeize all ſhips of war that ſhall be found making diſcoveries *in* or *through* the South Seas, without a ſpecial licence from the Crown of Spain.

On Monday laſt a memorial was ſent from this Court to that of Verſailles, relative to a point of importance, which is now in agitation between the two Courts.

It is remarkable that directly after paſſing the Marriage Bill for the Royal Family, the Pretender married.

A new treaty of commerce and alliance is on the point of being ſettled between the Courts of France and Peterſburgh.

Lord Barrington, it is ſaid, is making preparations for a journey to Ireland, on what occaſion has not tranſpired.

April 11. The Hon. Charles Fox never ſhewed himſelf to ſuch advantage as on Tueſday laſt, on his motion for the repeal of the Marriage Act. He brought his reaſons ſo home to the boſoms of his auditors, and ſo clearly evinced the barbarity of the preſent Act, that no leſs than twenty-three avowedly intended oppoſers of his motion abſolutely voted in ſupport of it.

We are informed, that in the courſe of nine days paſt three of the King's meſſengers have been ſent away with diſpatches to Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Copenhagen.

An evening paper of laſt night ſays, a Gentleman of conſequence has favoured us with the *concluſion* of the laſt conference between Prince Maſſerano, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and our Secretary of State. The Ambaſſador after charging the Britiſh Court, in a haughty and imperious tone, with infraction of treaties by ſome late orders ſent to the Britiſh Governors in the Weſt-Indies, and by the deſign now going to be executed of proſecuting diſcoveries in the South Seas, concluded with ſaying, "That he believed his Maſter would not blame him, if he was to leave the Britiſh Court on this occaſion without taking his leave." "Then (ſaid the Miniſter, turning on his heel as he was opening the door) I wiſh your Excellency a good journey, in caſe I ſhould not ſee you again."

The Proteſtant Diſſenters Bill will be reconſidered on Tueſday next.

Earl Cornwallis is to ſet out in a few days for Copenhagen, on ſome affairs of conſequence.

Expreſs orders were ſent to Plymouth on Thurſday laſt, for two third rate men of war to ſail with all ſpeed for the Mediterranean.

It has been reſolved to ſtation two 60 gun ſhips, a 50, and two ſloops on the coaſt of Africa.

Letters from Rome, dated March 11, adviſe, that more than one perſonal affront has been given there by the Chevalier Stuart (vulgarly called the Pretender) to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter; and notwithſtanding that the Pope has ſent his poſitive orders to the Chevalier not to give any more affronts to his Royal Highneſs, yet the Chevalier (underſtanding that the Duke of Glouceſter was to pay a viſit on the 3d of March to Cardinal Albania) choſe that opportunity publicly to meet the Duke of Glouceſter's equipage in a narrow ſtreet, and inſiſted upon the Duke and his whole retinue to give way, and which accordingly was done by the Duke of Glouceſter, to the no ſmall triumph of the Chevalier Stuart. This quarrel is not yet compromiſed, and probably may be attended with more alarming circumſtances. His Holineſs the Pope, however, had on this ſubject a tete-a-tete with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter in the garden this day (March 11.) No living creature was preſent at this long conference between theſe two illuſtrious worthies, but it is now publicly known to have been very agreeable to both parties.

The public need not be in the leaſt apprehenſive that a certain young Queen on the Continent, will undergo the diſgrace of a public death; notwithſtanding the aſcendancy of her enemies. If her Majeſty dies at all for her imputed offences, it will be ſuddenly in the night; and it would not even be ſurpriſing, if we were told that ſhe committed a ſuicide in a fit of deſperation.

The King of Pruſſia has been lately very buſy in increaſing his military force; and it is thought with an intention of taking a very material part in any war that may poſſibly take place between Great Britain and Denmark.

The Duke of Cumberland is now grown ſo great a favourite with the people, and treats them with ſo polite an attention, that his Royal Highneſs never appears abroad without receiving the loudeſt huzzas, and hearing himſelf very heartily bleſſed by the diſintereſted multitude.

Sherborne, April 13. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint William Grey and Stephen Ellis, Eſqrs. to be Captains in the Plymouth diviſion of marines.

NEW-YORK, *June* 4.

On Tueſday the 26th ult. his Excellency the Governor iſſued a Proclamation, proroguing the General Aſſembly of this province to the 1ſt day of July next.

We hear from Ducheſs County, that Dr. William Hooker Smith, is in the goal of that county for paſſing two counterfeit £.5 New-York money bills, of the late emiſſion.

We hear alſo from Fairfield, that falſe Dollars of 1760, have lately been diſcovered paſſing there.

On Tueſday laſt, the 21ſt regiment, or Royal North Britiſh Fuſileers, under the command of Major Sutherland, was reviewed near this city, by his Excellency General Gage, his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq; our Governor, being preſent, and a great number of the principal Gentlemen of this place. The exerciſe was continued for ſeveral hours, and exhibited a great variety of manœuvres and modes of attack, defence, advance and retreat, &c. with firings and movements ſuitable to every occaſion in actual ſervice; all which were performed with ſurprizing dexterity and exactneſs, to the great delight of every ſpectator, but cannot be deſcribed, with juſtneſs and propriety, by a perſon not maſter of the ſubject.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

Thurſday laſt being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth-day, the ſame was obſerved here by the ringing of bells in the morning and during the greateſt part of the day; at noon 21 pieces of cannon were fired at the Barracks; and in the evening, a number of eminent friends to our happy conſtitution met, when ſeveral loyal and patriotic toaſts were drank, with other demonſtrations of joy.

The Baptist Church in this city having, ſome time ſince, unanimouſly choſen the Reverend William Rogers, A. B. for their Miniſter, upon the reſignation of the Reverend Mr. Edwards, he was, on Sunday ſe'nnight, in the preſence of a numerous and attentive audience, ſolemnly ordained to that office.

MARRIED.] JOHN WILCOCKS, Eſq; Merchant, to Miss HOCKLY, daughter to RICHARD HOCKLY, Eſq; and Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Merchant, to Miss NANCY HUSTON.

Capt. Caſtle, from Falmouth, on the 21ſt ult. in lat. 38: 5, long. 24, ſpoke the ſhip Bougal, Capt. Steel, from Glaſgow for Virginia, out 30 days; and on the 2d inſt. in lat, 27: 58, long. 63: 30, ſpoke a ſchooner from New-York for London, out 5 days.

We are informed by Capt. Caſtle, that the New-York Packet, Captain Boulderſon, was to ſail on the 19th of April from Falmouth for New-York.

Capt. White, from St. Croix, on the 24th ult. in lat. 32: 28, long. 71: 4, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Duncan, from Charleſtown for London, out 5 days; and on the 29th, juſt on ſoundings he ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Drew from Briſtol for Virginia, out 46 days, all well.

Captain Eyres, from Liſbon, on the 14th of laſt month, in lat. 33: 51, long. 60, ſpoke a ſchooner, from Boſton, for Dominica, out 8 days, but could not learn the Maſter's name; and on the 26th, in lat. 38: 6, long. 71, he paſſed by the wreck of a veſſel, bottom upwards, which appeared to be a ſloop, about 45 feet keel, with a black bottom quite clean; her maſt and boom were floating by her, but her rudder was gone, and ſhe did not ſeem to have been long in that condition.

Custom-House, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Polly,	R. Collins,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Robert,	W. Bunting,	Virginia,
Sloop Peggy,	S. Hinckly,	Boſton,
Sloop Betſy,	R. Prudden,	Turks-Iſland,
Schoon. William,	J. Gorham,	Boſton,
Schooner Ann,	J. Robertſon,	St. Croix,
Sl. Will. Relief,	C. Place,	Saltertuda,
Sloop Betſey,	J. Forſter,	Hiſpaniola,
Schoon. Suſanna,	A. M'Cormick,	St. Vincents,
Brig Chance,	J. Taylor,	St. Vincents,
Ship Fame,	T. White,	St. Croix,
Snow Britannia,	R. Eyres,	Liſbon,
Brig Reſolution,	J. Garrigues,	Honduras,
Ship Boyne,	S. Conyngham,	Newry.

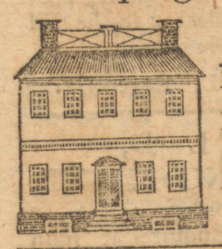
Outwards.

Sc. Maſſachuſetts,	J. Smith,	Halifax,
Snow Penn,	T. M'Kean,	Cork,
Ship Pol. & Peggy,	T. Finley,	Jamaica,
Ship Minerva,	A. Caine,	Liverpool.

Cleared.

Brig Induſtry,	R. Keeble,	Virginia,
Ship Charm. Sally,	J. Cooper,	Cork,
Brig P. of Wales,	W. Moore,	South-Carolina,
Ship London Pac.	J. Cook,	Liſbon,
Sloop Induſtry,	Z. Heniſon,	Bermuda,
Sloop Bentham,	B. Woods,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Mulberry,	J. Warden,	North-Carolina,
Brig Juliana,	S. Nuttle,	Newfoundland,
Brig Charm. Peg.	G. Conyngham,	Antigua,
Snow Sally,	G. Gilbert.	Jamaica,
Ship Severn,	J. Hathorn,	Briſtol,
Brig Charlotte,	J. Montgomery,	Liſbon,
Snow Live Oak,	R. Moore,	Virginia,
Schooner Hebe,	J. Wilſon,	Hiſpaniola,
Brig Charm. Nan.	J. Cox,	Liſbon,
Schooner Ann,	G. Giffen,	Halifax,
Sloop Endeavour,	E. Gale,	North Carolina,
Ship Bridge,	J. Rogerſon,	Jamaica,
Ship Two Broth.	R. Adams,	Liſbon,
Schooner Patty,	J. Jones,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Recovery,	B. Tuell,	Rhode-Iſland.

TO BE LET,



A Neat, convenient HOUSE, with a yard, gardens, &c. (in Dr. Lloyd Zachary's court) between Front and Second ſtreets, now in the tenure of Rachel Wells. For particulars enquire of Philip Benezet, at his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meal-Market.

MAIN and McGOLPIN, TAYLORS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they carry on their Trade in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Norris's Alley. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with care and punctuality, and their favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO-MORROW, at ONE O'CLOCK, at

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of South and Front-Streets.

Will BEGIN the SALE of

A LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE.

N. B. He intends to continue his Vendue every Tueſday.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 28th, 1772.

FOR KINGSTON, IN JAMAICA,

THE SHIP

POLLY AND PEGGY,

THOMAS FINLEY, Master;

SHE is a good veſſel, well accommodated for paſſengers, and is expected to ſail in two weeks at fartheſt, having the chief of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART, in Second-ſtreet, or the Captain on board, at Stamper's wharf.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE

FRIENDSHIP,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter;

BEING conveniently and purpoſely provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail the 10th of this inſtant June. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sime's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf; who has for ſale, Carolina ſole leather, raw hides and rice.

WANTED,

A Small, Neat, pleaſant ſituated Houſe, ready furniſhed, to be hired by the week. For further particulars enquire of Capt. Blewer.

WAS STOLEN,

OUT of the ſhop of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Goldſmith, near the Draw-bridge, on Tueſday the 19th ult. a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Adrewes, London, No. 20001. Whoever will bring the ſame to the above ſhop, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings, and no queſtions aſked.——All Watchmakers are deſired to ſtop the ſaid Watch, if offered for ſale.

‡ Said TAYLOR carries on the Goldſmiths and Jewellers buſineſs in all its branches; and has for ſale a neat Aſſortment of JEWELLERY and GOLDSMITHS WORK, which he will ſell as cheap as any in town.

WHITE AND MONTGOMERY,

Have juſt opened ſtore on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf; where they have for ſale,

JAMAICA Spirits, rum, molaſſes, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allſpice, ginger, indigo, loaf and muſcovado ſugars, rice, Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt, Indian corn, choice claret in bottles, Madeira and Teneriff wines, Engliſh cheeſe, cordials, ſaltpetred gammons, &c.

All which they propoſe to ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the loweſt terms; and they take this opportunity to ſolicit the cuſtom of their friends and others, who may depend on being faithfully ſerved, and their favours ever gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Sea Stores put up on the ſhorteſt notice.

NEWCASTLE, *May* 26*th*, 1772.

COMMITTED to the goal of this county, Two Negro Men; one called JACK, and ſays he belongs to James Pearce, of George-Town; the other calls himſelf CHARLES, and ſays he belongs to David Foſet of Snowhill. They are both likely negroes. Their Maſters are deſired to pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold out for the ſame, by

ROBERT MACK, Goaler.

MARTIN DELANY

HAVING lately ſettled at Appiquimany Bridge, (commonly called Cantwell's Bridge) on the great road from Philadelphia to Dover, on Delaware, takes the liberty of acquainting the Public, that he keeps a TAVERN there, and that ſuch Gentlemen as may be pleaſed to make a ſtage at his houſe, may depend on the beſt uſage, as he has laid in a variety of the firſt wines, ſpirits, *&c.*——He has at a great expence completely refitted the ſtables, and the cauſeway leading from his houſe is made very ſafe and pleaſant.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 19*th*, 1772.

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN SCULL, late of Reading, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts immediately, properly proved; and thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

MARY SCULL, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Engliſh made STOCKING FRAME, almoſt new, and in good order. Alſo, a quantity of good Thread Hoſe. Enquire at John Lyon's, Silk Dyer, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Captain SPARKS, and in the ſhip Britannia, Capt. FALCONER, from LONDON, by

J. SULLIVAN,

AN ASSORTMENT OF CAPITAL DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the very beſt kind, which are now opened at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, and the next houſe below the Moon and Seven Stars Inn; where he continues to ſell at his uſual low prices. Country Apothecaries and Practitioners, who may be pleaſed to favour him with their orders, may depend on good uſage and warranted goods.

N. B. He has a quantity of Aleppo Galls and Crude Tartar.

5th MONTH, 18th, 1772.

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,

CHYMIST AND DRUGGIST,

On the the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, three doors eaſtward of the Poſt-office, and nearly oppoſite the Indian King;

Has juſt imported in the Britannia, Capt. FALCONER, and the Carolina, Capt. LOXLEY, from London,

A General Aſſortment of the beſt DRUGS, Chemical, Galenical, and Patent Medicines, an aſſortment of fine colours, a ſmall quantity of very fine Faro figs, new barrel raiſins, and Jordan almonds. Alſo, ſandever, pumice ſtone and rotten ſtone.

Family receipts and phyſical preſcriptions truly prepared. Medicine cheſts for family uſes, ſhipping, plantation or iron works, with proper directions, are carefully made up on the loweſt terms.

As he has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, and had ſeveral years further experience therein in a houſe of the firſt reputation in London, he by that means has an opportunity of procuring his articles of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Practitioners, or others, who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having Medicines of the beſt qualities, and charged as low as can be afforded.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER TOD,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, two doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Amongſt which are,

PRINTED calicoes and cottons of the neweſt faſhions, muſlins and humhums, lungee, new ſilk and cotton romals, bandanoes, culgee handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton culgee ditto, cloth coloured, black and white Barcelona ditto, blue and white Scotch and Dutch pinwork ditto, black and white Barcelona cravats, new faſhioned roſet and ſilveret ſilk and cotton gown patterns, black and cloth coloured China taffeties, damaſcus, moſeens, lorellas, Dutch cord and ſtrip'd holland for jackets, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 3-4ths and 7-8ths cotton and linen checks, furniture ditto, half yard figured diaper, bed-ticking and bed-bunts, jeans and fuſtians, demin and cantoons for breeches, cloth coloured, black worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, green, blue and cloth coloured ſaggathies, black, copper, blue and crimſon calimancoes, ſuperfine cloth coloured, blue and green durants, wilton cloths, half ell maſquerades, brilliant crapes, rich black ſattin and black ſilk fringes, cotton cards, gold and ſilver baſket coat and veſt buttons, gold ſcales and weights in boxes, buck and bone table knives and forks, oznabrigs and brown rolls, baſket buttons, writing paper, backgammon tables, hearth bruſhes, brown buckram, braſs candleſticks, tully and London gartering, double bolted padlocks, felt hats and ſailors caps, an aſſortment of buckles and hard-ware, bell metal ſkillets, cut ſtem wine glaſſes, decanters, tumblers of all ſizes ſorted in boxes, &c. &c.

JOHN MASON,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip Severn, Capt. Hathorn, from Briſtol, and by the laſt ſhips from London, the following GOODS, *viz.*

A Very neat and beautiful aſſortment of the beſt wilton floor carpeting,
10-4ths cotton counterpans,
Superfine Flanders bedticking,
Glaſs, China, delph and ſtone wares, very cheap, for caſh,
Table and bedſide carpets,
Neat field bedſteads, with all the apparatus thereunto belonging,
5-4ths low priced blankets,
Seamens' cabbin ditto,
Sacking bottoms and cords,
A very neat aſſortment of TOYS.

At ſaid MASON's ſtore, at the north corner of Market-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet; where may be had, MATRASS BEDS of all ſizes, ready made; likewiſe, Seamens' Beds. The ſeaſon now approaches, that the utility of thoſe Beds ought to be duly attended to; for, by ſleeping on them, they ſtrengthen and brace up the nerves, and prevent too great perſpiration, which all Phyſicians (whoſe knowledge is not to be diſputed) allow to be very prejudicial to health; and, as noble and exalted ſouls, I preſume, only want an opportunity of aſſiſting and encouraging the induſtrious, I hope, Ladies and Gentlemen will pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom; and all orders in the UPHOLSTERY way ſhall be duly and carefully attended to,

By their much obliged humble ſervant,

JOHN MASON.

N. B. Genteel Lodgings to be Let by ſaid JOHN MASON.

RICHARD AND THOMAS REDMAN,

TIN-PLATE WORKERS,

In Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet; or in Strawberry-Alley, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA;

TAKE this method to inform the Public and their Friends, that they ſell all ſorts of TIN-WARE, made in the neateſt and beſt manner, *viz.* Tin, horn and glaſs lanthorns; poop lanthorns for ſhips, halls, and every other kind, according to directions; ſtreet lamps, plain, painted, japanned, and planiſhed tin-ware of all kinds. Likewiſe ſell all kinds of the beſt London pewter and hard metal, braſs and iron wire, on the loweſt terms; where all merchants in the city or country, maſters of veſſels, and other orders, ſhall be carefully complied with, at the moſt reaſonable rates, either wholeſale or retail, with care and diſpatch.

N. B. They alſo give the beſt price for old pewter, lead, copper, and braſs.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A CHOCOLATE MILL, with Fan, Breaker, Pans, Kettle, Roaſters that will roaſt 100 lb. of nuts, and every other utenſil fit for carrying on the Chocolate-making Buſineſs; all of which are in excellent order, and almoſt new. The purchaſer or hirer may have liberty to work it where it now ſtands, in a convenient houſe. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Lately imported, per the Concord, Capt. Volans, the Betſey, Capt. Hood, and other veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

JAMES BRINGHURST,

At his Warehouſe, in the Bank, on Front and Water ſtreets, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

A Large and general Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. Alſo, ſheet glaſs, window glaſs, and painters colours, both dry and ground in oil, painters beſt bruſhes, tools, &c. a few pieces of hair ſeating, for chairs, clout leather for pump boxes, &c. and beſt Glouceſter cheeſe. Alſo, has for ſale, good linſeed oil, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Britannia, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold by

RICHARD BACHE,

At his ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, for caſh only, the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable rates;

OZNABRIGS, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh LINENS, printed calicoes and cottons, of the neweſt patterns, nankeens, printed linen handkerchiefs, 3-qrs. dowlas, 7-8ths and 3-qrs. garlix, double and quadruple ſileſias, white and brown clouting diaper, damaſk and diaper table-cloths, fringed and plain yard wide muſlins, humhums, long lawns, broad lawns, piſtol lawns and clear lawns, demy cambricks, pomeranias, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk lungee romals, ſilk pullicat, cotton ditto, black and coloured Perſian and China taffeties, &c.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A PLAN

OF THE

CITY AND LIBERTIES

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

Laid down from Original Surveys made under the inſpection of THOMAS HOLMES, Surveyor-General of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS PLAN WILL CONTAIN,

A Liſt of the names of all the original purchaſers, with the number of acres of land which they purchaſed, oppoſite to each name, will be the number of the lot appurtenant to ſuch purchaſe. In another column will be the name of the perſon who took up each purchaſer's liberty land, and the quantity he received.

The whole to be neatly engraved on a Copper-plate of about five feet three inches long, by about two feet five inches wide.

With each Map or Plan will be delivered a printed book, containing the returns of ſurvey upon which it is founded, and an alphabetical liſt of the firſt purchaſers (with their places of abode, titles of diſtinction, &c. to many of them) as they ſtand in the original catalogue ſigned by WILLIAM PENN, Eſquire.

The price to Subſcribers will be *Forty Shillings* each.—*Ten Shillings* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the plan.

By a publication of the above papers, the utility of which is very obvious, every perſon may, almoſt at one view, ſee the names of the original purchaſers, the quantity they purchaſed, the city lot appurtenant thereto, all the returns of ſurvey for ſuch liberty lands that have been laid out, and the dates of ſurvey of the city lots aforeſaid, with the names of the perſons to whom the lots were ſurveyed, as far as the eighth ſtreet from Delaware. And, as there are ſeveral hundred perſons, who have not as yet had either the city lots or liberty lands appurtenant to their ſaid original purchaſes, it will therefore be of moment to them—particularly, as thereby they may diſcover who have, and who have not, had ſuch city lots and liberty lands laid out. The map has been viewed by three or four hundred perſons of judgment aud reputation, who much approve of it, and accordingly became Subſcribers—a number more, however, being neceſſary, before the work is begun, the Subſcriber requeſts thoſe who are diſpoſed to ſubſcribe, to be ſpeedy in their application, for that purpoſe, to their humble ſervant,

JOHN REED,

(Living in Arch-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh ſtreets, near Mr. David Rittenhouſe's.)

N. B. Good ſecurity is given, and lodged in the hands of Mr. Peter Dehaven, for the publiſhing the above Map or Plan, References, &c. agreeable to the above Propoſals.

READY MONEY

GIVEN FOR

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

By JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 33.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT for the Relief of such Persons, as conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath in the common Form.

WHEREAS it is enacted and declared, in and by the Act of General Assembly, passed in the Twelfth and Thirteenth years of his Majesty WILLIAM III. entitled, "*An Act concerning Liberty of Conscience*," "That no person, dwelling or residing within this province, who shall profess faith in GOD the Father, and in JESUS CHRIST, his only Son, and in the HOLY SPIRIT, one God, blessed for evermore, and shall acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the *Old* and *New-Testament* to be given by Divine Inspiration, and when lawfully required, shall profess and declare, that they will live peaceably under the Civil Government, shall not in any case be molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion, but shall freely and fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty, in all respects, without molestation or interruption." And whereas many of the Protestant inhabitants of this province, who make the same professions of religion, and live peaceably under the Government thereof, cannot, for conscience sake, take an oath in the common form, by laying the hand upon and kissing the book, when thereto legally required, some of whom, by reason thereof, have suffered imprisonment, and yet do not scruple to take an oath in the manner and form herein after specified. And forasmuch as justice cannot be well administered in many cases without their assistance; Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable RICHARD PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and JOHN PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the province of *Pennsylvania*, by and with the advice and consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said province, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all and all manner of crimes, offences, matters, causes and things whatsoever, to be enquired of, heard, tried and determined, or done or performed by virtue of any law in this province or otherwise, shall and may be enquired of, heard, tried and determined, by Judges, Justices, Witnesses and Inquest, and all other persons qualifying themselves, according to their conscientious persuasions respectively, either by taking the solemn affirmation, or an oath, in the usual and common form, by laying the hand upon and kissing the book, or by lifting up the right hand, and pronouncing or assenting to the following words; "*I*, A. B. *do swear by Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that I will. And that as I shall answer to God at the great day.*" Which oath, so taken by persons, who conscientiously refuse to take an oath in the common form, shall be deemed and taken in law to have the same effect with an oath taken in the common form.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall be legally convicted of taking a false oath, in the form herein particularly prescribed, every such person or persons so offending, shall incur and suffer the same pains, penalties, disabilities and forfeitures, as persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury, do incur and suffer, by the laws of *Great-Britain*.

Provided always nevertheless, That nothing in this Act contained, shall be held, deemed or construed to extend, to enable any such person or persons to receive, take or exercise any office, judicial or ministerial, before he or they shall take the oath or oaths to the government, usually taken by such officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, in the form herein before particularly prescribed.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

RURAL HAPPINESS: AN ODE.

Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus Amnes;
Flumina amem sylvasq; inglorius. VIRG.

BLEST is the man, who, free from anxious cares,
Within the rural cot in peace doth dwell;
Who feels not want, nor wealth superfluous shares,
And only prides in virtue to excel.

In conscious innocence secure he lives;
No fears or dangers can alarm his mind:
He gratefully receives what Nature gives,
And never frowns, tho' Fortune is unkind.

Tho' void of empty honours, pomp and fame,
The vain, the mean distinctions of the great;
A life, crown'd with content and free from blame,
Adorns his humble and more happy state.

O Happiness! how often art thou sought
In splendid palaces? but ah! in vain:
By titles, fame nor riches art thou bought;
Where Virtue is, there only thou dost reign.

Hail, sweet retirement! in thy regions blest,
What pure, delightful pleasures charm the soul!
There ev'ry direful care is lull'd to rest:
No fools or tyrants flatter or control.

In calm retreats, where lawns and groves abound;
Where thro' the peaceful vale streams gently flow;
Where neither envy, nor dire malice wound;
There let me spend my days remote from woe.

Just imported in the BRITANNIA, Captain FALCONER, and to be Sold on the lowest terms, by

LENNOX AND TURNBULL,

The fourth door below Chestnut-Street, in Second-Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER GOODS;

Amongst which are,

SUPERFINE broadcloths and kerseymeres, of the best quality,
Wiltons,
Silk sagathies and common ditto,
A variety of plain and changeable mantuas,
Figured modes and sarsenets
Sattins and paduasoys,
Strip'd and plain persians,
Ginghams,
Best India nankeens,
Plain and strip'd bengals,
Chintses,
Cottons and calicoes,
Book and other muslins,
Humhums,
Cambricks and lawns,
Pistol and long lawns,
A neat assortment of 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens,
Brown and white Russia sheetings,
Mens', womens' boys and girls thread, cotton and silk HOSE, *&c. &c. &c.*

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
TANNER AND CURRIER,

In Third-street, between Market and Chestnut streets, has for sale,

A Large Quantity of Curriers Oil, Lamp Oil, and Blubber, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Orders for all kinds of Leather completed on the shortest notice.

DANIEL AND GEORGE RUNDLE,

At their store in Water-street, the eight door above Market-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

WEST India and Philadelphia rum,
Molasses in hogsheads, tierces and barrels,
Muscovado sugar,
Cocoa and coffee,
Train oil,
Fresh lemons in boxes,
Raisins in kegs and jars,
Fall mackarel,
New England and Carolina sole leather,
Silver watches,
German beads,
Citrons in boxes, &c.

N. B. They have also a likely young Negro Man to be disposed of.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good breast of milk, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Gloucester goal lately, JOHN MURPHY and NICHOLAS HAMILTON, who were committed to my custody; the former had on a blue coat, striped linen trowsers, broken on the knee, and a pair of breeches under them; the latter had on a whitish coloured coat, bound with black tape or deep blue, with a pair of knit pattern breeches of a dove colour.——Whoever secures the said two men, shall receive the above reward paid by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

TO BE SOLD BY

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

At his Store in Water street, between Chestnut-street and Tun-Alley,

SPERMACETI Candles, LAMP OIL, New-England rum in hogsheads and barrels, molasses, RAISINS IN KEGS, chocolate, cocoa, clover seed, duck grass seed, iron tea kettles, Boston shoes, a parcel of hoes, pepper, nutmegs, BARCELONA HANDKERCHIEFS coloured and black, oznabrigs, a few chests of best sweet oil, a few quarter casks of Madeira wine four years old, flax, best table cod-fish, sugar boxes in nests, shod shovels, a pair of large POTASH KETTLES, seal skins dressed in allum and neatly spotted for saddlers use, a few barrels of excellent cyder, *&c.*

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Hath just imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London, the Betsey, Capt. Hood, and the Severn, Capt. Capt. Hathorn, from Bristol, and the Charming Sally, Capt. Cooper, from Liverpol,

A LARGE AND CAPITAL ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND EARTHEN WARES,

of the most approved kinds, which he is now selling at his store in Second-street, opposite Christ's Church, by the crate, box, or hogshead, at the lowest prices. A large and general assortment of India China is by him daily expected in the Phœbe, from London. A small parcel of Ornamental China for chimney pieces.

Said STANSBURY having some intention of going to England towards fall, will part with his goods to such who are disposed to pay cash for a large parcel together, on very advantageous terms to the purchaser.

NEW-YORK, *May 11th*, 1772.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the plantation of Mr. Patrick Simpson, on Edisto, near Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, a Negro Man, named PETER, of a yellow complexion, middle aged, and about five feet seven inches high. Had on when he run away, which was near twelve months ago, a green pea jacket, and check shirt: He is a sensible, plausible fellow, and talks very proper Englisn. Whoever will apprehend said negro, and secure him in any goal in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, and give notice thereof to Mr. Peter Wikoff in Philadelphia, or Mr. Peter Gordon in Princeton, shall be paid the above reward and all reasonable charges by

HALLETT AND HAZARD.

SAMUEL JONES,
TAYLOR AND HABIT-MAKER,
FROM ENGLAND,

TAKES this method of returning thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies, that have honoured him with their past favours; and he hopes for their continuance, as he has made, and still will continue to make their apparel, or any other Gentleman and Lady's, that are pleased to favour him with their custom, from a less quantity of materials than many others of his profession has done before him.

N. B. His employers may depend on having their favours obeyed with dispatch, and to their satisfaction, at his house, next door to Mr. Snowden's, tanner, in Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce streets.

GLOUCESTER, *April 25th*, 1772.

THIS day was committed to the goal of this place, a certain WILLIAM O'CONNER, who confesses he has runaway from John Hinkley in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. This is therefore to inform his master, if any he has, to come and receive him, within three weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be sold for his fees.

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

Just imported in the ship Betsy, Capt. Hood, and to be sold by

TIMOTHY BERRETT,

In Arch-street, between Second and Third streets,

A Large and neat Assortment of HARDWARE, *viz.* Set stone shoe, knee and stock buckles, broaches, ear-rings, hair pins of different patterns, Boulton and Fothergill's best plated candlesticks of the newest patterns, plated spurs, shoe and knee plated buckles, Prince, metal and brass candlesticks, pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, gilt buttons, seals and keys, men and womens' steel watch chains. Also, an assortment of watchmakers tools, main springs and inside chains, a great variety of sleeve buttons, and a few chapes and tongues, a variety of the most fashionable Japanned ware, consisting of square waiters from 9 to 24 inches, round bread baskets, quadrille pools, bottle stands, paper boxes, *&c.*

WANTED,

A Smart active Negro, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, to wait on a single gentleman. Any person, having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer.

BUDDEN AND STRAKER,

Have just imported in the Ship CAROLINA, Captain LOXLEY, and other Vessels from EUROPE,

A VERY LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS, which are now opening at their Store, the north side of Market-street, a few doors above Third-street, and will be sold very low for Cash or six months credit.

ON Wedneſday morning the 27th ultimo, was opened at the AMERICAN CHINA MANUFACTORY WARE-HOUSE, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, an Aſſortment of BLUE AND WHITE WARE, both uſeful and ornamental. Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned Gilt Glaſs, imported from England.

Broken Glaſs taken in at this Ware-Houſe, either for caſh, or in exchange. Alſo, good Pot and Pearl Aſhes.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AT R. AITKEN'S BOOK-STORE,

Nearly oppoſite the London-Coffee-houſe, Front-Street, PHILADELPHIA,

A BEAUTIFUL AND NEW EDITION OF

SERMONS,

ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS.

BY ROBERT WALKER,

One of the Miniſters of the High Church of Edinburgh.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editor of theſe Sermons was encouraged to reprint them from the very favourable reception which a few copies of the Britiſh edition met with in this part of America. The Author of them, who is now living, is an ornament to the Church of Scotland. Nothing more need be ſaid in favour of them, as the beauty of their ſtile—the livelineſs of their imagery—the aptneſs of their illuſions, joined with the purity and ſimplicity of thoſe evangelical doctrines which are inculcated in them, are amply ſufficient to recommend themſelves.

Juſt imported, in the Buchanan, Capt. Moodie, from Glaſgow, a large collection of BOOKS and STATIONARY. Tambour Needles. The above articles are to be ſold wholeſale and retail.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Bridge, Capt. Rogerſon, from Liverpool, and other veſſels lately from England, by

ISAAC HAZLEHURST,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, the following GOODS, which he will ſell very cheap for caſh or ſhort credit, *viz.*

A Large and very neat Aſſortment of Earthen Ware, conſiſting of cream coloured, brown, white flint, blue and white ſtone, G. R. and delph wares, a few pair of neat Bur millſtones, Iriſh linens from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.* *per* yard, 7-8ths, yard and yard 3-8ths cotton checks, 7-8ths and yard wide houſewife checks, linen and cotton hollands, 6-4ths and 6-4ths 1-half bed-bunts, writing-paper, ſuperfine black ſattinet and denim for breeches, ſilk and thread laces, worſted garters, quality and ſhoe bindings, pins, bobbins, filleting, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ſilk knee garters, Scotch and coloured thread, ſewing ſilk, check handkerchiefs, mens' and boys felt hats, Engliſh ſail cloth, a variety of ribbons, printed and copper-plate cottons, ſilk and ſilk and muſlin handkerchiefs, red and blue and white printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, pillow fuſtians, jeans, Manchester velvet, velverets and velures, flowered dimothies, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, ſtriped and flowered tobines, damaſcuſes, lorettas, mozeens, Turkey ſtripes, gun-powder, drop and mould ſhot of different ſizes, bar lead, frying-pans, 8 *d.* 12 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails, oznabrigs, brown rolls, cloves, beſt Liverpool bottled beer, japanned waiters, bread baſkets and bottle caſters, a few dozen of old mats, *&c.*

N. B. He likewiſe continues to give ready money for good Pot Aſh.

DAVID SPROAT, AND CO.

Have juſt imported in the ſhip Buchanan, Capt. Moodie, from Glaſgow,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit, at their Store, the corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets, *viz.*

FLOWERED, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain ſilk gauzes,
Gauze handkerchiefs,
Black and white catgut,
Flowered, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain lawn,
Long lawn,
Flowered, ſpotted and tape bordered kenting handkerchiefs,
Damaſk and diaper tablecloths,
Damaſk and diaper tablenapkins,
Men, women and childrens' plain and ribbed thread ſtockings,
Checks and check handkerchiefs and bed tick,
Iriſh and Scotch linen and ſheeting,
Brown hollands,
Hemp and flax oznabrigs,
Womens' purple and white gloves and mits,
Tartan,
White and coloured threads from No. 1 to 100,
Trolly lace,
White and coloured tapes,
Broad and narrow quality binding,
Ivory and horn combs,
Gartering,
Powder flaſks and ſhot bags,
Pluſh and Scotch carpets and carpeting,
Queen's, delph and glaſs ware,
Bliſtered and faggot ſteel,
6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* 12 *d.* 14 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails,
Scotch ale in bottles, &c.

N. B. CHOICE RED PORT WINE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of about Two Hundred Acres of LAND, ſituate in Whiteland, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, and within twenty-ſix miles of Philadelphia. It lies on the road to Baltimore, and as it is all woodland, is deemed very valuable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Meſſ. George Meade and Co. of this city, or to George Aſhbridge, Eſq; in Cheſter county.

PHILADELPHIA, 5 Mo. 23, 1772.

THE CREDITORS of BENJAMIN KENDAL, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the Aſſignees, who having diſpoſed of his real eſtate in and near this city, and diſcharged the mortgages thereon, are deſirous of aſcertaining the amount of the debts remaining againſt him, in order that they may make a dividend of what money is now in their hands.

JAMES PEMBERTON.
JACOB SHOEMAKER, *jun.*
JOSEPH PARKER.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath imported in the ſhip Catherine, Capt. Young, juſt arrived from London,

A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA SPRING GOODS;

Among which are,

A Conſiderable quantity of thread and ſilk hoſe, of various kinds; womens' ſilk gloves and mits, of all colours; mens' black and white ſilk, and brown and white thread gloves; coloured ſilk caps; ſilk and worſted breeches pieces; womens' leather gloves and mits of all kinds; mens' dog ſkin, black ſhammy, coloured kid and grain lamb gloves; ſattins and peelongs; paduaſoys; rich hair and common grazets; India and Engliſh taffeties; ell wide ſtrip'd and plain perſians of all colours; neat rich ſilk mozeens; tobines and chineſe for waiſtcoats; ſuperfine India dimity, corded dimity and flowered drawboys; peniaſcoes, maſquerade and plain bengals, coloured jeans, fuſtians and thickſets; wiltons, ſagathies and duroys; white and coloured drillings, dowlas, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, table linen, napkin and clouting diapers; brown hollands, Iriſh linens and checks of all kinds; cambricks and lawns, ſix quarter humhums and ell wide coſſacs; minionet, pariſnet, catgut, kentings and gauzes; bandanoes, lungee and ſilk romals; bordered, map and fancy printed lawn handkerchiefs; a very great variety of cottons, calicoes and chintſes; China blue penciled calicoe bed furniture; Flanders ticks, bunts and 7-8ths bed ticks; a moſt beautiful aſſortment of ribbons; thread, blond and bone lace; ivory, bone, black and ebony ſtick fans of all prices; playing cards, writing paper, account books, cake ink, inkpowder, ſealing-wax, wafers and Dutch quills: Alſo, a neat aſſortment of cutlery and hard-ware, together with almoſt every article uſually imported from Europe; all which are now ready for ſale, at his new Store, the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second ſtreets, where he gives his conſtant attendance, and is determined to diſpoſe of them on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, to all perſons who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

N. B. As ſaid BARRELL hath but lately opened his ſtore in this city, and of conſequence is quite unacquainted with the ſhopkeepers in the neighbouring counties (and by far the greateſt part in the city alſo, which prevents his perſonally aſking their favours) he takes this public method of requeſting their application to him, for any neat ſupplies they may want, when he flatters himſelf with being able to ſerve them on ſuch terms, as will inſure him their future cuſtom.

*** Said Barrell hath a few excellent old Cheſhire Cheeſe for ſale, and a pretty aſſortment of blue and white India China. Likewiſe, a ſmall quantity of Allum and roll Brimſtone, which he will ſell low.

DUFFIELD AND DELANY,

DRUGGISTS,

At the corner of Second and Walnut ſtreets, have juſt received by the Britannia, Captain FALCONER, from London,

A FRESH and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the firſt quality, and in very good order; SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, from the moſt approved makers, and neat SHOP FURNITURE: Their cuſtomers and ſuch others as pleaſe to deal with them, may depend on being punctually ſupplied, and at the loweſt rates.

They have alſo imported, a parcel of freſh Pyrmont and Spaw Water, beſt Sweet Oil, Sago, Salop, Pearl Barley, Iſinglaſs, Eau de Luce, Syrup of Capillaire, Orange Flower, Lavender and Hungary Water, Eſſence of Bergamot, &c. &c. and Genuine PATENT MEDICINES of moſt kinds, from the Original Warehouſes.

Preſcriptions, Family Receipts, and Medicine Cheſts for ſhips, carefully put up with plain eaſy directions.

FISHING TACKLE,

Of all Sorts, for uſe of either Sea or River, ſold by

EDWARD POLE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, three doors above South-ſtreet, and near John Hart's Vendue-ſtore, *viz.*

HOOKS, rods, artificial flies, wheels, ſilk, hair, ſilk graſs, deepſeys, trowling, and other lines of every kind, length and degree of goodneſs, hooks ready hung on Indian graſs and hair, *&c.*

The beſt kind of Fiſh Hooks, made by Robert Carter, fiſh hook maker at Trenton.

Said POLE has alſo for ſale, all ſorts of the beſt kinds of GROCERIES.

Sea Stores put up at the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms; where Maſters of veſſels, and others, may be ſupplied with Caſes either full or empty.

Shallop Mens' bills put up with care.

*** All orders from town or country, will be thankfully received, duly attended to, and carefully executed.

N. B. All thoſe who are indebted to ſaid POLE, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective debts.

STEPHEN COLLINS,

HAS imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, a neat and large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Church.

WANTED,

BY the Proprietors of the China Manufactory in Southwark, ſeveral APPRENTICES to the Painting Branch, a proper perſon being engaged to inſtruct them. The advantages reſulting to poor people by embracing ſuch an opportunity of bringing up their children creditably, are too obvious to be overlooked.—Wanted, alſo, ſeveral Apprentices to the other branches, of equal utility and benefit to children. None will be received under indentures for leſs than ſeven years, and will be found during that term in every neceſſary befitting apprentices.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

ACQUAINTS the Public, and his kind Cuſtomers in particular, that to the great and general Aſſortment of GOODS he had on hand, he has juſt received a large and neat PARCEL, whereby he is enabled to ſupply any orders to ſuit the ſeaſon, and is determined to ſell them on as low terms as any fair trader whatever; together with a quantity of American and Engliſh Glaſs, China, Stone, Earthen and Potters Ware, *viz.*

GLASS WARE.

Gallon, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint decanters of different ſorts,	Flowered flaſks,
Quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers,	Cut, worm, and common wine glaſſes,
Proof bottles,	Ink and cream pots,
Vinegar crewets,	Jelly glaſſes,
Salt cellars and muſtard pots	Fountains and candleſticks,
Chryſtal linings, for ſilver ſalts,	Quart and pint cans,
	Globe and barrel lamps for halls,
	Ship lamps for ditto, *&c.*

CHINA.

Gallon, pint, and half pint blue and white bowls,	Blue and white ditto,
Three quarts, three pints, pint and half pint enamelled bowls,	Enamelled coffee-pots,
Enamelled tea-pots,	Round and oblong, blue and white diſhes,
Blue and white ditto,	Blue and white butter boats,
Large and ſmall blue and white cups and ſaucers,	Complete tea-table ſets of enamelled China,
Ditto enamelled ditto,	Ditto blue and white ditto,
Enamelled ſugar diſhes,	Blue and white plates, large and ſmall,
	Enamelled ditto, *&c. &c.*

EARTHEN WARE.

Two quarts, three pints, and pint and half delph bowls,	Two quarts pencil'd jugs,
Quart, pint, and half pint cream coloured bowls,	Large and ſmall cream coloured plates,
Quart, pint, and half pint white ſtone ditto,	Ditto white ſtone ditto,
Quart, pint, and half pint blue and white ſtone do.	Cream coloured round diſhes of different ſizes,
Quart, pint, and half pint black ditto,	Ditto oblong ditto, ditto,
Quart, pint, and half pint enamelled ditto,	White ſtone ditto, ditto,
Cream coloured ſugar diſhes	Agate ditto, ditto,
White ſtone ditto,	Brown baking diſhes,
Black ſtone ditto,	White delph waſh hand baſons,
Enamelled ditto,	White waſh hand baſons and bottles,
Cream coloured tea-pots of different ſizes,	Ditto butter boats, of different ſizes,
Enamelled ditto, ditto,	Cream coloured ditto, do.
Black ditto, ditto,	White flower pots of different ſizes,
White ſtone ditto, ditto,	Ditto muſtard pots,
Agate ditto, ditto,	Cream coloured ditto,
Red engine lath China do.	Ditto pepper caſtors,
Cream coloured coffee-pots,	Brown ſalt cellars,
Ditto quart, pint, and half pint mugs,	White delph chamber pots,
White ſtone ditto, ditto,	Blue and white ſtone ditto,
Black pint ditto,	Cream coloured cups and ſaucers,
Brown, quart ditto,	Ditto, ditto with handles,
Blue and white delph quart ditto,	Blue and white ſtone ditto, ditto,
Ditto pint and half pint do.	Ditto and white ditto,
Blue and white ſtone pint ditto,	A a large aſſortment of chimney tiles, *&c.*

ALSO,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, *viz.*

Quarto Bibles,	Teſtaments,
Muir's ſermons,	Guardian, 2 vols.
Flavel's method of grace,	Gray's works.

Orders on the ſhorteſt notice ſhall be immediately complied with, and diſpatched with great care in packing.

As ſaid BARTRAM has got a Pot-houſe, where he makes all ſorts of earthen ware, would be glad to receive orders for the ſame, as he will ſell them on as low terms as any made on the Continent.

N. B. He requeſts all thoſe indebted to him above the time agreed, to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL HOWELL, AND SON,

At their ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet,

HAVING determined to decline the importation of DRY GOODS, will ſell their ſtock of Goods on hand much lower than the general prices, either for caſh or ſhort credit, *viz.* Cottons, calicoes, chintſes and bed patterns, linen bengals, laſtings, ſattinets, ſerge denims, ſilk and worſted ſagathies, hairbines, black ruſſels, ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, Bath and beaver coatings, ſtriped duffils, 8-4ths, 9-4ths and 10-4ths blankets, rugs, camblets, calimancoes, durants and tammies, rattinets and ſhalloons, mens', womens' and youths worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, fuſtians and jeans, white ſattins and peelongs, ſtraw coloured and changeable mantuas, blue and white half ell ſarſenets, half yard black, white and green perſians, black ſilk cravats, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, Scotch and blue paſtework ditto, 7-8ths yard wide, and yard 3-8ths cotton checks, 10 nails, 11 nails and 3-4ths checks and ſtripes, brown Ruſſia ſheetings, brown and white Iriſh ſheetings German and Iriſh dowlas, thickſets, cotton velvets and velverets, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, red and ſcarlet flannels, womens' gloves and mits, 7-8ths and 3-4ths ticken, ſtriped and cotton hollands, furniture checks, brown heſſens, German and Scotch oznabrigs, Leghorn and chip hats, ſilk damaſcuſes, ſuſees and lorettos, quality and ſhoe bindings, ſilk ferrets, ſtriped tapes, childrens' red Morocco pumps, ſcarf and mohair twiſt, tapes and bobbins, horn and ivory combs, balendines, ſewing ſilk, Scotch threads, red, blue and cloth coloured threads, 6-4ths and yard wide muſlins and humhums, 6-4ths book muſlins, 7-8ths and yard wide plain and flowered gauzes, a neat aſſortment of ribbons, cotton romals, India nankeens, ſtriped linceys, ſcarlet, mixed and brown German ſerges, worſted and hair ſhags, baſket and death-head buttons, platine coat and veſt ditto, black horn ditto, ivory, bone, buck and ſhambuck table knives and forks, ſhagreen caſes, cutteau and piſtol capt knives, Barlow penknives, taylors ſhears and ſciſſors, ſleeve buttons, and a variety of ſhoe and knee buckles, powder, ſhot and bar-lead, China ware, nutmegs, mace and pepper, &c. &c. They have alſo for ſale, large and ſmall German made money cheſts, London porter in 40 gallon caſks, and German made rifel barrels, ſeine twine, &c. &c.

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AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JUNE 15th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

KINGSTON, *in* JAMAICA, *April 21ſt*, 1772.

To the HUMANE *and* LIBERAL, FRIENDS *of* LEARNING, RELIGION *and* PUBLIC VIRTUE, *in the* ISLAND *of* JAMAICA.

The MEMORIAL *and* HUMBLE ADDRESS *of* HUGH WILLIAMSON, *M. D. one of the* TRUSTEES *of the* ACADEMY *of* NEW-ARK, *in Behalf of that* INSTITUTION.

EVERY friend of humanity muſt take pleaſure in obſerving the amazing rapidity with which the North American colonies have increaſed ever ſince their firſt ſettlement. A vaſt tract of land, which had been inhabited by a few ſmall tribes of barbarous ſavages, in a ſhort time is become the happy reſidence of *three millions of Britiſh ſubjects*, and what is more, of *Chriſtians and Proteſtants*, while the native country of their anceſtors continues to gain influence and ſtrength. This proſpect, however, would afford little pleaſure, did we not flatter ourſelves, that "as the nation is multiplied, its joys ſhall increaſe;" that the *progreſs of learning, religion and liberty*, will keep pace with the *increaſe of ſubjects*. An immenſe multitude of people, rude and unpoliſhed in their tempers, undiſciplined and diſorderly in their manners, inſtead of extending commerce and promoting the public weal, muſt ſoon become a formidable ſcourge to their neighbours, and dangerous to the peace of one another.

In order to prevent ſuch impending evils, by planting the ſeeds of happineſs and public virtue, Colleges or Seminaries of Learning were erected very early in ſome of our colonies; and they have already produced the moſt deſirable effects, by training up a ſet of men, whoſe learning, virtue and patriotiſm, would do honour to any country. But the conſtant increaſe of colonies requires a ſimilar increaſe of Colleges; and it would neither ſuit the great extent of the colonies, nor the circumſtances of their inhabitants, that a number of Colleges ſhould be collected into one great Univerſity, as that of Cambridge or Oxford in England. There are yet few people on the Continent, eſpecially in the northern and middle colonies, who can afford to ſend their children to any conſiderable diſtance from home for education; hence moſt of the larger provinces have erected their ſeveral Colleges.

It is not to be ſuppoſed, in a province like Pennſylvania, whoſe inhabitants are among the foremoſt on the Continent, for their zeal to promote every uſeful art, that the education of youth, which is one of the moſt intereſting concerns in life, ſhould be entirely neglected. A College was founded in the city of Philadelphia, near twenty years ago, in which ſundry young men have already been educated, who fill their reſpective ſtations in life with credit to themſelves and the inſtitution. But long experience has given the moſt cogent proof, that large populous cities, are not the proper theatres for the general inſtruction of youth, however well they may be calculated for perfecting them in the ſtudy of ſome particular branches; they are not, they never have been, the natural ſchool of ſcience, or nurſery of the muſes. The noiſe and tumult of ſuch places are unfriendly to ſtudy, they are dangerous to the morals of youth. It is well known, that a lad ſhall generally learn more in the ſpace of two years, in a private place, than he can do in three years, in the midſt of a populous city. Life is very ſhort, and we have much to do in that ſpace, whence we cannot be too attentive to every method whereby the neceſſary inſtructions in life may be acquired in the ſhorteſt time; nor can we be too careful to preſerve the hopes of a riſing generation from being ſeduced by the ſyren voice of pleaſure, or the intoxicating ſcenes of vice. We might add, that the people who are deſirous of giving their children a regular academic education, are frequently unable to bear the expence of ſupporting them in a large city, whence that rank of men are excluded from the advantages of learning, who might, otherwiſe, become the moſt active and uſeful members of ſociety.

Conſiderations like theſe, determined a number of Gentlemen, a few years ago, to erect an Academy in ſome retired part of the province. New-Ark was the place fixed on for that purpoſe, which is a ſmall village about 40 miles from Philadelphia, in the county of New-Caſtle, and on the borders of Maryland. Perhaps, another place could not have been found in that part of the world, ſo well deſigned for the ſeat of a large Seminary. The village, which is only inhabited by a few ſober and induſtrious people, is healthful and pleaſantly ſituated, in the midſt of a fertile country. It is but five miles from a navigable river, which communicates with Delaware, and ſeven miles from another which communicates with Cheſapeak Bay; whence it is equally convenient for the inhabitants of Maryland, Pennſylvania, and the Delaware countries. The experience of a few years gave the moſt ſatisfactory evidence in favour of the place and manner of conducting the inſtitution, for the number of pupils was become equal to what is generally found in ſome of our oldeſt Seminaries. Encouraged by this favourable proſpect, the Truſtees applied to the Honourable Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, for their charter of incorporation, and they were pleaſed accordingly, in November 1769, by their Letters Patent, to conſtitute and appoint the Hon. William Allen, Eſq; and ſundry other perſons therein mentioned, Truſtees of the Academy of New-Ark, granting them all the powers and privileges that are neceſſary for the encouragement and promotion of learning and good morals.

The conſtitution of this Academy, is like that of the Government in which it is placed, the moſt catholic and extenſive that may be imagined. There is no clauſe in the charter, by which the leaſt preference is given to any Proteſtant denomination of Chriſtians; and the Truſtees are determined, that they never will, by any ſubſequent act or bye-law, remove it from its preſent catholic foundation. With reſpect to the particular mode of education which is purſued in this Academy, we need only obſerve, that the learned languages are taught with the utmoſt accuracy, as well as every branch of the liberal arts and ſciences. From the ſuperficial manner of teaching languages in moſt of our grammar ſchools, the Truſtees found that it was abſolutely neceſſary to include them in the general plan of education, as every Gentleman of learning knows, that it is vain to attempt making an accurate, good ſcholar of him who has laid a bad foundation. The very moderate and eaſy terms on which ſtudents are accommodated at this Academy *, is extremely favourable to the general deſign of conducting youth through every branch of what is called academical or collegiate education.

Hitherto the Truſtees have ſupported this Seminary without any other aſſiſtance than what they received by a few legacies; but as they have been lately obliged to increaſe the number of Profeſſors, and muſt immediately erect ſome additional buildings, they find themſelves under the neceſſity of ſoliciting the friendly aſſiſtance of the public, in hopes of raiſing ſuch a capital, as may be ſome how equal to the extraordinary expences of the inſtitution. Such ſupport as Seminaries of this kind often receive from Government, is rather to be wiſhed for than expected in a province like our's, where a large and very reſpectable part of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly conſiſts of people, who are taught by their religious principles, to view human learning in a leſs favourable light than moſt of their fellow ſubjects; wherefore, the proſperity of a flouriſhing Seminary muſt, in a great meaſure, depend on the patronage and protection of the friends of liberty and learning in different parts. When we conſider the generous encouragement that other Seminaries have lately received on ſimilar occaſions, we have little reaſon to doubt of ſucceſs. The Colleges of New-York, New-Jerſey and Philadelphia have collected 15,000 *l.* or 20,000 *l.* ſterling in Great-Britain alone, beſides what they raiſed in the neighbouring colonies; but we are aware that ſome reſpite is neceſſary from the frequent repetition of ſuch applications. There is alſo reaſon to ſuſpect that, from the late difference which has unhappily ſubſiſted betwixt Great-Britain and the colonies, many of our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain, may not have the ſame friendly diſpoſition towards the coloniſts that they formerly had. It is eaſy to ſee, that in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, our chief dependance muſt be on the benevolence of our ſiſter colonies. Subſcriptions have accordingly been opened in Maryland and South-Carolina, as well as in Pennſylvania, and the ſucceſs has exceeded our moſt ſanguine expectations.

May I not alſo flatter myſelf, that the preſent application to the friends of literature in this Iſland, will meet with general encouragement. I cannot indeed ſay, that you are particularly intereſted in the ſucceſs of this or any other Seminary on the Continent, as your children are generally educated in the mother country; but the cauſe of learning, which is the parent of Virtue, of Liberty, and every noble ſentiment that adorns the mind, is the concern of every man. In this view I may venture to recommend the Academy of New-Ark as a proper ſubject of your liberality. Your aſſiſtance is not deſired to eſtabliſh ſinecures, or gratify nominal Profeſſors: it is for the ſupport of Profeſſors, who are men of virtue and learning, eminent in their ſeveral profeſſions, and conſtantly employed therein: it is to defray the neceſſary expences of a Seminary, which, though yet in its infancy, gives the faireſt prognoſtics that it will be among the firſt on the Continent, for the number and character of its pupils. Perhaps, it might be urged, that you are particularly intereſted in every thing that concerns the proſperity and happineſs of the continental colonies; that ſhould the night of ignorance overtake them, and they tamely ſubmit to the yoke of oppreſſion, you cannot long be free:——But arguments of this kind need not be mentioned to Gentlemen, whom Providence has diſtinguiſhed by the benevolence and liberality of their ſentiments as much as by the affluence of their fortunes. While the ſum that you are pleaſed to give on this occaſion, will hardly be perceived in the courſe of your annual expences, you will enjoy the heart-felt pleaſure of recollecting, that you have been the means of training up virtuous and good men, and fitting them for uſefulneſs in life; that you have been the means of eſtabliſhing a nurſery of *Counſellors, Judges, Patriots, Philoſophers* and *Divines*; that you have made a ſmall offering to the *cauſe of Science*, and with her to the cauſe of *Liberty*. This *tender plant*, watered by your hands, in due time ſhall become *a great tree*, whoſe branches ſhall cover the Continent, and extend to theſe diſtant iſles, while millions that are yet unborn ſhall ſit in peace under its ſhadow, and bleſs the virtuous and liberal memory of their anceſtors.

HUGH WILLIAMSON.

* *The price of tuition, board, waſhing and lodging at New-Ark, amounts to no more than Twelve Guineas* per annum. *When we add to this the price of cloathing, pocket-money, &c. it is found that boys ſeldom coſt their parents more in two years at this inſtitution, than they coſt in one year in a populous city.*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the Tenth Day of AUGUST next,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF DRUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, belonging to JOHN DAY, and Co. in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The Sale will begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold.

Thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of one hundred pounds, or upwards, may have three years credit, on giving good ſecurity, either in the province of Pennſylvania or Weſt-Jerſey; the firſt year will be allowed free of intereſt: And ſuch who may chooſe to pay immediate caſh, ſhall be entitled to eight *per cent.* diſcount.

The quantities are large, and the aſſortment general, and will be divided into lots to ſuit either Druggiſts or Practitioners.

The Drugs are engaged beſt in kind, and every preparation equal in quality to thoſe ſold at Apothecary's Hall. The doors will be opened three days before the ſale, that ſuch Gentlemen, who incline to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of deliberately inſpecting the ſeveral articles, and making aſſays of them.

As the Company are about to quit buſineſs, owing to the acting partner's being under a neceſſity of going to England, they therefore requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them, to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and all perſons having demands againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment.

Catalogues, with the quantities in each lot, will be ready to be delivered a week before the ſale, to whoever may pleaſe to ſend for them.

NEW-CASTLE, *June 9th*, 1772.

HAMILTON BALLANTINE, hereby acquaints Mr. Alexander Ballantine, lately from the county of Tyrone in Ireland, that he is now in New-Caſtle, on Delaware; where the ſaid Alexander is requeſted to bring or ſend the goods, letters, &c. ſent by him from Ireland for ſaid Hamilton, in ten days from the date hereof; or at any time afterwards, he is required to encloſe and direct the letters for me, in Fairfield, New-England, *per* poſt, and to ſend the goods by the ſtage-boat for me, to be left at Mr. Drake's, near the Fly-Market, in New-York, and in ſo doing he will oblige,

His friend and couſin,
HAM. BALLANTINE.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Amity township, Berks county, on the 11th inſt. an indented French Servant Man, named STEPHEN TASHHIRE, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, has black coloured hair, of a ſwarthy complexion, a caſt with his right eye, can talk very little Engliſh, but underſtands the Portugueſe and ſomething of the Latin languages: He is by trade a barber, and has taken ſeveral razors with him. Had on when he went away, an old wool hat; a light coloured homeſpun cloth jacket, with large metal buttons, and lined with flannel; a green under-jacket double breaſted, lined with ſwanſkin; a ſhirt of Ruſſia ſheeting; long white trowſers, and white yarn ſtockings: He is much addicted to taking ſnuff. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

By Capt. COFFIN *arrived at* BOSTON *from* LONDON, *we have Advices to the 13th of April.*

STOCKHOLM, *March* 10.

LAST Wedneſday the grand deputation waited in a body on the King with the act of aſſurances, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſign immediately.

The expedition of this affair has occaſioned a ſuſpenſion of the Plena for ſome time, ſo that the orders did not meet again beforelaſt Saturday, when a queſtion came on before the Houſe of Nobles, whether the ſecret committee ſhould be ordered to give, within the term of three weeks, their report concerning the complaints made againſt Mr. Jennings, as being partly the cauſe of the preſent bad ſituation of the finances; or whether, according to the propoſition of the order of peaſants, a ſeparate committee, or what is commonly called here a commiſſion, ſhould be appointed to examine this affair: Upon a diviſion it was carried, by a majority of 272 votes, to refer it to the ſecret committee.

The ſame day the three other orders reſolved that a curator, and a proſecutor for the crown, ſhould be appointed to enquire into the bankruptcy of Mr. Finlay.

Stockholm, March 17. Laſt Friday the Senators Hiarne, Stockenſtrom, and Snoilſky, gave in their petitions to the Senate, deſiring leave to reſign their places; which petitions were referred to the ſecret committee, but are not yet come from thence to the Plena.

Dublin, March 31. Saturday his Excellency Lord Townſhend went in the uſual ſtate to Parliament, and gave the royal aſſent to the act for puniſhing the northern rioters; after which both Houſes were adjourned to the 5th of May.

Edinburgh, April 3. The military that marched from Glaſgow laſt week for Ireland, got orders not to embark, on account of advice being received that the late diſturbances there were entirely quelled, and that the principal inſurgents were already apprehended and ſent to Dublin.

LONDON, *April* 8.

Yeſterday Lord Mansfield ſat as Speaker in the Houſe of Peers, in the room of the Lord Chancellor, who is indiſpoſed.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 17.

"Yeſterday afternoon upwards of 30 members of the commiſſion met at the King's Anti-Chamber; the buſineſs they deliberated upon ſhall be related in my next. The words of command, which were formerly given by the regiments in the German language, are now ordered to be in the Daniſh, as is all other buſineſs in writing or printing. The King has appointed the Lord Chamberlain Hans Adolph de Ahlefeldt, his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the States of Holland. The 17th, 18th, and 19th, Col. Falkenſhiold was under examination in the Caſtle; before he was brought from the New-Holm he was deſired to get ſhaved, but as his hands were to be held by two ſerjeants he refuſed to be ſhaved, and had his beard only cut with ſciſſors. In the laſt examination he and Count Struenſee were confronted, and it was thought that examination would be the laſt, as the King ordered, that all the State priſoners affairs ſhall be finiſhed by the 2d of April.

"Profeſſor Berger has again been examined, but no gravamina were found againſt him; he ſeems very uneaſy in his priſon. The Queen Dowager who has been ill 14 days, is now ſomewhat better.

"The King's meſſenger, Brummer, is ordered to Hamburgh, there to receive his orders where to proceed to. The damage which the mob did on the 17th of January laſt, is computed at upwards of 28,000 dollars, beſides furniture and cloaths. The garriſon of Aalburgh is not appointed yet, but the barracks are building with all expedition; and at Munkholm, orders are ſent to get all the apartments ready, it is thought they are deſigned for a great perſonage. Two perſons having been concerned in forging the King's name to a patent, one of them is ordered to loſe his hand and eſtate, but the other is cleared.

"On the 16th of March the King, by an order from the Cabinet, forbad that any thing ſhall be printed that has not paſſed the cenſure of Counſeller Schumacher."

By letters from Briſtol, received yeſterday, we are informed, that by the preſent laudable aſſociation, the price of butchers meat from ſeven pence per pound is reduced to three pence halfpenny per pound, to the great comfort and relief of the poor inhabitants.

The Medway, Harrington, late Barnes, from Hull to Rotterdam, is totally loſt near Zurickzee.

April 9. Yeſterday Lord Mansfield ſat again as ſpeaker in the Houſe of Lords, in the abſence of the Lord Chancellor, who continues indiſpoſed with a fever.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 20.

"The Emperor has at laſt ſucceeded in furniſhing Bohemia, with a quantity of corn ſufficient to diminiſh the price; but finding that many of his ſubjects wanted money, he has lately diſtributed large ſums among the indigent to furniſh them with proviſions till the enſuing ſeaſon. Our country looks very well, and the corn-fields promiſe abundance."

Advice is ſaid to be received, that his Sardinian Majeſty's health being much impaired, he had declared his intention of ſurrendering the Crown to his eldeſt ſon, which it is reported will take place the beginning of July next.

At the Court of Aldermen held on Tueſday at Guildhall, the petition to the Houſe of Commons for opening the ports for the importation of corn was ordered to be preſented, after a long debate, by Mr. Sheriff Bull alone, the majority of the Court, it is ſaid, being of opinion that Mr. Sheriff Wilkes is in Parliament for the county of Middleſex, and therefore was exempted from that duty. Mr. Wilkes inſiſted on his right and privilege, which was allowed by that Court after a full hearing.

Yeſterday, at one o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Bull, accompanied by the city Remembrancer ſet out from Guildhall, to preſent the above petition to the Hon. Houſe of Commons.

It is ſaid, that on Tueſday ſome diſcoveries were made to the Committee which ſat at Guildhall to preſent the above petition to the Hon. Houſe of Commons.

In digging a proper foundation for the ſewer now repairing in Fleet-Street, a braſs idol was found, much impaired, but it appears to have been an image of the Goddeſs Aſtarte. As the Tyrians had an extenſive commerce, they probably introduced their worſhip into Britain. The head ſeems to have been coiffed in ſome likeneſs to the preſent faſhion.

The following fact is almoſt too ſhocking for relation, and reflects infinite diſgrace on the perpetrators of the horrid deed. One Charles Gunſton called on Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, and under pretence of friendſhip, told her that her huſband was arreſted, and was at the Black Dog, a public-houſe, in Shoreditch. The poor woman, anxious to ſee her huſband, ſtepped into a coach with Gunſton, but ſoon found herſelf in the fields inſtead of going to Shoreditch. She remonſtrated but in vain; the coach ſtopped at Cope's mad-houſe on Bethnal-Green. She then declared ſhe would not enter the houſe, as it was not a public houſe, and her huſband was not there. Gunſton then forced her out of the coach, and dragged her into the houſe with the moſt brutal violence. The *amiable* Mrs. Cope now appeared, called her mad bitch, and ordered her to be ſhaved, &c. They then proceeded to handcuff and chain her, and treated her with their accuſtomed ſeverity. During her reſidence in this infernal manſion, which was from Tueſday to Thurſday night, a Mrs. Field (wife of a hackney coachman) brought her water, adviſed her to patience, and wiped the trickling tear from her cheek. This Mrs. Field, it ſeems, is likewiſe in her perfect ſenſes, and has been confined for years. Mr. Juſtice Wilmot declared that he went to Cope's, where he found Mrs. Mills in a place which he ſhould not again chuſe to enter, as the ſtench of it was ſufficient to poiſon a thouſand people. It appears that a Mrs. Ubanck has likewiſe been a long time confined at Cope's, though in her perfect ſenſes. Sir John Fielding and the reſt of the Magiſtrates obſerved, that the cruelties exerciſed in private mad-houſes exceeded the tortures of the inquiſition; and the writer of this account *knows*, that of all the mad-houſes, Cope's bears the moſt infamous character. Mr. Kirby, keeper of Wood-ſtreet Compter and another perſon appeared to bail Gunſton, Cope's infamous agent. Mr. Kirby's bail was accepted, the other refuſed, and Gunſton is to find another bondſman to take his trial for the aſſault.—Will no man of rank, ſpirit and ability exert himſelf to procure an act for the inſpection and regulation of private mad-houſes?

We hear that a celebrated club, not an hundred miles from Pall-Mall, who, on the cloſe of the laſt rebellion ſupplied the Pretender for ſome years with an annuity of five thouſand pounds, but who lately ſtopped it on account of his diſſipated courſe of life, have, on a late letter from him, informing them of his intended marriage, and future intentions of œconomy, agreed to renew the ſubſcription, and have actually ſent him over 5000l. with a promiſe of the like ſum annually.

It is expected the Attorney General of a ſiſter kingdom, will be called to a very ſevere account, for making his report in favour of Lord Valentia, by which he was admitted to the Houſe of Lords of that kingdom. What particularly accounts for this prediſpoſition in favour of my Lord was, that the Attorney General was *lawyer* to the Counteſs of Angleſea, at the ſame time he was her ſon's Judge.

Before the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, we were promiſed, according to cuſtom, that many good laws would be paſſed for the ſervice of the nation; but having done every thing for the Crown, it is drawing near a concluſion, without doing any thing for the people. Theſe are our Repreſentatives! You may know them by their fruits: they have taxed the people; they have raiſed the prerogative of the Crown; they have provided for themſelves. What a bleſſed Repreſentative the people now enjoy! May it not with truth be ſaid, that the Bench of Treaſury is the Repreſentative of the nation? How wonderfully is the conſtitution of this country changed! Every thing is inverted! All is a farce! All is a mockery!

We are well aſſured Lord Clive has a ferret that runs about his houſe, and is a great favourite, whoſe necklace (which he wears in common) is valued at 2,500l.———*Quere*, Whether ſuch a ſum ſo wantonly diſpoſed of, carries the mark of all that *humanity* and *fellow-feeling*, which his Lordſhip inſinuated he poſſeſſed in a late ſpeech?

Lord Bute's influence, great as it may be imagined, is far inferior to that of Madam Schwellinbourgh's, one of the Queen's domeſtics, who, though her ſituation is oſtenſibly very humble in the palace, is in ſuch a degree of favour, that a particular table is kept for herſelf, at which it is no uncuſtomary circumſtance to ſee the ladies of her Majeſty's bed chamber, and even the foreign miniſters.

We hear that the 400,000l. to be paid to government by the Eaſt-India company, is not to be applied to the exigencies of the ſtate (as erroneouſly reported but to the *exigencies* of the numerous poor, his Majeſty having graciouſly directed that ſum to be appropriated for their relief, by ſupplying them with proviſions at an eaſy rate proportionable to their neceſſitous circumſtances.

On Tueſday the Houſe of Commons granted the following ſums to his Majeſty:

400,000l. from the Eaſt-India Company, to go towards the ſupply for the preſent year.

13,000l. for repairing the Britiſh forts in Africa.

2,400l. for repairing Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

4,000l. to be applied as an encouragement for proſecuting diſcoveries towards the South Pole.

The Bill for the better obſervation of the Lord's Day was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

Notwithſtanding the rumour ſpread of a peace between Ruſſia and the Porte, there are more Ruſſian men of war now equipping, and others ready to reinforce their ſquadron in the Mediterranean; and ſome tranſports with ſtores are lately gone thither.

April 10. A correſpondent ſays, he applauds the judgment of thoſe who were inſtrumental in having the bill for the *better* obſervation of the Lord's day, printed *for the uſe of the Members of the Houſe of Commons*, for no ſet of people in the kingdom ſtand more in need of it than they do.

A private letter from the Hague by the laſt mail ſays, that proviſions are now much cheaper, owing to ſeveral ſhips which have lately arrived in different ports in Holland, with corn and other proviſions, from America and Ireland, which have been a great relief to the poor inhabitants, as many families were almoſt in a ſtarving condition.

April 11. Yeſterday morning ſome important diſpatches arrived at Lord Hillſborough's Office from Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of South-Carolina, which were brought by the Pallas, Captain Bayly, and afterwards ſent to his Majeſty.

It is reported, that matters are at length accommodated between our Court and that of Copenhagen; and that the Queen, who is releaſed from her confinement, is viſited twice a-day by Colonel Keith, the Engliſh Ambaſſador.

It is alſo reported, that the Count de Struenſee will be pardoned through the powerful mediation of a reſpectable maritime power.

Orders are ſent to the men of war that are to compoſe the ſquadron intended for the protection of the Newfoundland fiſhery, to be in the Downs by the firſt of next month.

We can aſſure our readers from very good authority, that the Duke of Glouceſter is not only very much incenſed at the Royal Marriage Act, but that he ſome time ſince ſent a proteſt to the Lord Ch——— and the Lord Chief Juſtice.

April 13. The budget will be opened, and the affairs of America will come on in the Lower Aſſembly in the courſe of this week.

The principal inſurgents, called Hearts of Steel, or Oak-Boys, have been apprehended and ſent to Dublin. —It is ſaid, upwards of 1000 families are preparing to ſet off for America, from Ireland, on account of the troubles in that kingdom.

It is thought the Parliament will not break up till the latter end of June.

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that the caſtle of Moſcow was lately burnt down. The damage is computed at 500,000 rubles.

A cauſe of great importance, relative to the property of an iſland, called Mill iſland, has for ſome days been heard by a Committee of the Privy-Council at the Treaſury. This place lies near Philadelphia, in the river Delaware, and has been ſettled for many years, though it is alledged that the property has never been legally granted by the Crown; in conſequence of which Lord Rochford has petitioned for and obtained it, as far as the King's right extends, and the trial now turns on theſe queſtions, Whether it has not been granted by his Majeſty's predeceſſors? and, Whether, after the term of a certain poſſeſſion, the Crown has a power to diſpoſſeſs the inhabitants?

The Duke of Cumberland has a Gentleman of great eminence in daily attendance upon him, from whom he is learning juriſprudence in general; but his Royal Highneſs is paying particular attention to common law.

The Lord Chancellor lies dangerouſly ill, and Lord Mansfield ſtill continues to preſide in the Houſe of Peers.

Letters from Pomerania adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia has ordered an additional duty to be laid on all wines that ſhall, for the future be imported into his dominions.

By Capt. EWING, *from* LONDONDERRY, *we have the following Intelligence.*

HAMBURGH, *April* 2.

LETTERS from Copenhagen mention, that the Colonel of the Burghers there, has ordered every Burgher to furniſh himſelf with a good muſket and ten cartridges.

Copenhagen, April 4. The 30th of laſt month, Col. Keith, the Engliſh Miniſter, diſpatched a courier to his Court. Next day the couriers, ſent from our Cabinet, arrived here from London; and the following day Col. Keith received ſome diſpatches from his Court, by an expreſs, which he this day ſent back again to London.

Copenhagen, April 4. Mr. Uldahl, Attorney General, who is charged with the defence of the Queen and of Count Struenſee, and who is for that purpoſe diſcharged from his oath, that he may be able to perform his duty the better, ſpoke the 16th of laſt month, before the great Commiſſion, in favour of the accuſed. In his ſpeech he made uſe of theſe expreſſions, "In whatever light I view the affair, I find ſo much matter for reflection, concerning the manner in which the ——— has been treated, that I cannot entirely approve of that proceeding." He concluded with ſaying, "Being charged, by the King's order, with the defence of this cauſe, be perſuaded, Gentlemen, that I ſhall undertake nothing without a ſcrupulous examination. Neither partiality, nor affection, but the laws, and my conſcience alone ſhall guide my pen, in my vindication of thoſe perſons whoſe defence I take in hand." Counſellor Beng is to plead in behalf of the Count de Brandt.

Copenhagen, April 4. Six apartments are preparing in the caſtle of Munkholm, in Norway, for priſoners of State.

LONDON, *April* 18.

The generality of the people at Copenhagen entertain, at this preſent time, ſo favourable an opinion of their Queen, that government is rather timerous about proceeding to meaſures that further impeach her; and ſome principals concerned in the revolution begin to think their ſituation a little alarming. The King, it is ſaid, is very much perplexed.

The hints thrown out in the news-papers relative to the deſtination of a Britiſh fleet, as if it was intended to act offenſively againſt Denmark, are only the random conjecture of ſuperficial politicians, and ſuch as cannot poſſibly be credited by any man of underſtanding.

They write from Paris, that the Duke of Fitz-James, an officer in the French ſervice, acted as proxy there for the Chevalier Edward Stuart, in his late marriage with the Princeſs of Stolberg; and that there were rejoicings for three whole days in that capital on the account. Does not this augur ſomething hatching againſt Great-Britain?

We are informed, that a Great Perſon, in imitation of the King of Sweden, intends to order 50,000 l. to be laid out in buying corn, to be given to poor families, who are aſhamed to let their ſtraits be known.

The Prince Ferdinand, Moor, from Pennſylvania, brings advice, that ſome diſturbances had lately happened at New-York, in conſequence of ſome late proceedings of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

April 20. On Friday ſome diſpatches were received at St. James's, from the Electorate of Hanover, ſaid to contain ſome important intelligence, relative to the operations of the Pruſſian and Imperial Monarchs.

The following are the powers who, in all probability will be involved in a war, ſhould our Court take ſo raſh a ſtep as to ſend a fleet to the Baltic; France, and of courſe Spain and Naples, Pruſſia, Sweden, if not the Emperor and Empire, beſides the principals.

The armament preparing againſt Denmark, is only intended to ſtrengthen a negociation now on foot with that Court. The Court at St. James's inſiſt, that no ſentence ſhall be paſſed on her Daniſh Majeſty, the evidence againſt her being only preſumptive and very inconcluſive. The articles ſaid to be proved have been actually ſent to London; and have been ſubmitted to the opinions of the firſt lawyers, who, though conſulted ſeparately, have all declared, that the evidence brought is ſo far from bringing legal conviction, that it ſcarce amounts to a bare preſumption of guilt, and they affirm, that they not only do not give credit to any of the facts as lawyers, but even find themſelves obliged to diſbelieve them as men.

This coincidence of opinion has raiſed ſuch ſcruples in the Royal breaſt, that it is reſolved not to permit the violence of a Daniſh faction to throw an unjuſt diſgrace, by a ſentence of guilt, upon a daughter of Great-Britain. This reſolution being taken, orders were immediately iſſued to prepare a ſquadron, and a courier was, in the mean time, diſpatched to Sir Robert Keith, to inſiſt upon a ſuſpenſion of the ſentence, to demand the perſon of the Queen, together with her fortune, and a ſettlement ſuitable to her dignity and family. The Danes being in no condition to cope with this country, it is ſuppoſed that the demands will be complied with, without any coercive meaſures.

It is ſaid, that a certain great perſonage in the North, was threatened with the torture to induce her to ſign the confeſſion extorted from Struenſee.

An intelligent correſpondent informs us, that, after all, there is little ground for hope that the various accuſations againſt a neighbouring Q. are not too well founded. In extenuation, however, of the Royal delinquent, our correſpondent ſays, that it will be found, in the end, that ſhe has been ſacrificed to the ambitious deſigns of a political faction; who artfully laid the ſnare into which youth and inexperience unhappily precipitated her.

It is affirmed, that the Pruſſian Miniſter has within theſe few days, acquainted our Miniſtry, that in caſe an Engliſh ſquadron ſhould appear in the Baltic, a Pruſſian army will march into Hanover.

The cauſe of the above declaration is, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, who has ſerious deſigns on Dantzick, apprehends that under colour of a quarrel with Denmark, a Britiſh fleet may appear in the port of Dantzick, for the protection of that unfortunate city. Applications have certainly been made by the Dantzickers to our Miniſtry, which applications have been ſtrongly ſupported by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador.

Dublin, April 25. The corporation of Londonderry have preſented the freedom of that city in a ſilver box to Richard Johnſon, Eſq; of Gilford, in the county of Downe, as a mark of their approbation of his conduct, and in teſtimony of the juſt ſenſe they have of the ſervices he has done this kingdom, by his active and ſpirited conduct in endeavouring to ſuppreſs the northern inſurrections, and to bring the perſons therein concerned to juſtice.

Belfaſt, April 28. Laſt week were ſeized out of the James and Mary, in Larne, 55 caſks of rum, by Mr. Mortimer and his crew, in conjunction with the port officers of Larne, and the ſame is lodged in the King's ſtores of Larne.

ALBANY, *June* 1.

We hear that David Ramſey, an Indian trader, who has reſided ſome time paſt to the weſtward of Niagara; happened ſome time laſt ſpring to be aſſaulted by, or had a difference with ſome of the natives, a ſcuffle enſued in which three of them were killed; theſe he buried under the ſnow, and imagining it was not ſafe for him to remain longer there, he put his effects into a canoe, and retreated with his brother and an Indian child their attendant to a place nearer to the fort at Niagara; he had not been long there until a party of Indians came to trade with him, to whom (as he underſtands the Indian language) he overheard his attendant relate his adventure with their brethren; as it was not poſſible for him to eſcape, he ordered his brother to give them as much rum as they would drink, hoping they would get intoxicated and give him the opportunity to get off; however they ſeized, bound and poured a pint of rum down his throat, then ſat down to deliberate in what manner they ſhould put him to death; his brother ſupplied them plentifully with rum, and taking the advantage of its operation upon their intellects ſecretly conveyed a knife to him, with it he ſoon diſintangled himſelf and diſpatched four of his antagoniſts, together with the urchin who betrayed him, the reſt eſcaped; he then came and delivered himſelf up to the garriſon at Niagara, from whence a party of ſoldiers went and brought in his goods.

A gentleman, who lately came from Cherry Valley, informs us, that coming down the Mohawk river, he fell in with a company of Indians, who were on their way to complain to the Honourable Sir William Johnſon, of the above related affair: It is hoped, that Sir William's extenſive influence, among the Indian nations, will produce an accommodation, and prevent their making repriſals upon the defenceleſs traders and ſettlers upon the frontiers; and, in fine, the unſpeakable calamities of an Indian war.

On Sunday the 24th ult. James Lipſeed, a grenadier of the 26th regiment (the third diviſion of which was then on their paſſage from New-York to this city) ſtanding on the gunwale of the ſloop, Beggars-Beniſon, dandling a child in his arms, unfortunately fell overboard; the ſloop being then under way, the people could give him no aſſiſtance; he kept the child above water and ſwam a great way, but his ſtrength failing, he let the child go, and immediately ſunk: The child was ſoon after taken up by a canoe, and having blood let, perfectly recovered.

NEW-YORK, *June* 11.

By letters from New-Orleans, received yeſterday by Capt. Offut, from Penſacola, we hear that French veſſels are not ſuffered there, and obliged to return with their cargoes unſold.—Alſo, that the French inhabitants of Louiſiana, are ſo diſguſted at the tyranny they groan under, that moſt of them will ſoon quit that province.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 15.

Some time ago a man of war arrived in our river from Boſton harbour, where ſhe is now watching for prey, in a manner, below the dignity of any thing but ———, they fire at, bring to, board, ranſack, ſwear and tear at every veſſel, ſhallop, flat, &c. that they can lay their eyes on; ſtopping men in their lawful buſineſs, and putting his Majeſty's ſubjects in fear of their lives and liberties, and in a moſt underhand manner, take every low method to obtain intelligence. Laſt week they ſeized a ſhallop belonging to Cheſter, loaded with flour and lumber, and maltreated the ſkipper; on which the owner ſued the officer, and he was taken by the Sheriff, when the Captain and ſeveral hands from the man of war came on ſhore, reſcued the offender, and the Captain took the writ from the Sheriff, and carried it, together with the man, on board his ſhip.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight was married, DOCTOR NICHOLAS VINING, of Dover, to MISS SALLY VERNON, of Duck-creek, Kent county.

Capt. Ewing, from Londonderry, on the 9th inſt. in lat. 38: 5, long. 71: 30, ſpoke a ſloop from New-York for Falmouth, out 2 days; and on the 10th, in lat. 38: 30, long. 71: 45, ſpoke a ſloop from Boſton for South-Carolina, out 3 days.

The ſhip Philadelphia, Capt. Malcolm, from this port, is arrived at Belfaſt.

The Pennſylvania Packet, Capt. Oſborne, from this port for London, arrived at Dover the 11th of April.

By a letter of the 13th of June, from Newport, we are informed, that the drawing of the Third and Laſt Claſſes of the New-Ark Land and Caſh Lottery, will poſitively begin the 23d inſtant, at that place.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Alſop,	S. Harvey,	Alicant,
Brig Speedwell,	J. Cox,	Grenades,
Ship Commerce,	C. Alexander,	Barcelona,
Sloop Defiance,	W. Smith,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Liberty,	W. Tanner,	Jamaica,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
Schooner Lydia,	J. Allen,	St. Euſtatia,
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberſon,	New-York,
Sloop Molly,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sch. Bonaventure,	J. Waterman,	Nantucket,
Sl. Peace & Plenty,	J. Anthony,	Rhode Iſland.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Molly,	T. Woodhouſe,	Cadiz,
Brig Conolly,	C. Wilſon,	Dublin,
Ship Sally,	S. Covell,	Liſbon,
Sloop Betſey,	R. Prudden,	Bermuda.

CLEARED.

Ship Friendſhip,	W. M'Culloch,	Cork,
Brig Two Friends,	J. Peter,	Liſbon,
Brig Polly,	J. Shields,	Jamaica,
Brig Charleſtown P.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina,
Brig Paragon,	J. Burrows,	Liſbon,
Snow Penn,	T. M'Cain,	Cork,
Brig Friendſhip,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Sch. Maſſachuſetts,	J. Smith,	Halifax,
Sloop Robert,	W. Bunting,	Virginia,
Brig Phœnix,	C. Durell,	Newfoundland,
Ship Pen. Farmer,	C. Robinſon,	Virginia,
Sloop Hannah,	J. Chapman,	Madeira,
Ship Pol. & Peg.	T. Finley,	Jamaica,
Sloop Peggy,	S. Hinckley,	Boſton,
Ship Minerva,	J. Scott,	Liſbon,
Sch. Charm. Sal.	T. Dewick,	Virginia,
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberſon,	New-York,
Ship Otter,	G. Caton,	Jamaica,
Sloop Polly,	R. Collins,	North-Carolina,

PRICE CURRENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Flour, *per hund.*	1	0	6	Tar, *per barrel,*	0	12	0
White Bread,	3	0	0	Turpentine, -	0	16	0
Middling Biſket,	1	12	0	Molaſſes, *per gal.*	0	1	9
Ship ditto,	1	2	0	Weſt-India Rum,	0	3	2
Muſcov. Sugar,	2	17	0	Philadelphia do.	0	2	1
Ditto, -	2	0	0	New-England do.	0	2	1
Tobacco, -	0	15	0	Wheat, *per buſh.*	0	8	6
Ditto, -	1	10	0	Indian Corn,	0	3	10
Rice, -	1	4	0	Fine Salt,	0	1	6
Cotton, *per lb.*	0	1	4	Coarſe ditto,	0	1	6
Bohea Tea, -	0	4	0	Pipe Staves, *p. th.*	11	0	0
Hemp, -	0	0	5½	Hogſhead do.	6	10	0
Penſyl. Loaf Sug.	0	0	11	Barrel do. -	3	10	0
Beef, *per barrel,*	4	0	0	Red Oak ditto,	6	0	0
Pork, -	4	17	6	Bar Iron, *p. ton,*	28	0	0
Pitch, -	0	16	0	Pig Iron, -	8	0	0

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP JUPITER,
ALEXANDER EWING, Maſter;

WILL ſail with the utmoſt expedition, having a great part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to ANDREW CALDWELL and J. WILSON, or the Maſter on board.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subſcriber, living in Bucks county, on the 5th day of the ſixth month, a BROWN MARE, ſix years old, blind in the off eye, the near hind foot white, and fourteen hands high. If ſtolen, whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward; or for the mare only, One Pound, paid by THOMAS CARY.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, HEALTHY MULATTO WENCH, ſeventeen years of age, and is capable of all kinds of houſe-work. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Monday laſt was ſtolen out of the back room of a dwelling-houſe in this city, a ſingle caſe black ſhagreen pinchbeck WATCH, with a long pinchbeck chain and chryſtal ſeal, maker's name, DU HAMET, in London, not numbered. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Watch to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions aſked.

N. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are hereby deſired to ſtop the ſame if offered for ſale.

ALTIERI's ITALIAN GRAMMAR, of an old edition, bound in parchment, was a few years ago lent to ſome perſon of this city, by a Gentleman from Jamaica, who borrowed it of the owner. As it is a book very ſcarce, and was purchaſed on that account at a very high price, and the owner having now a particular occaſion for it, he will gratefully thank the perſon who has it in poſſeſſion, for delivering it to the Printer of this paper.

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thurſday, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
By JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET.

To be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, by

MARY EDDY,

At her IRONMONGERY STORE, the west side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut streets, and opposite to Black-horse-alley, Philadelphia, a large and very neat assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY and GLASS WARE, &c. consisting of the following articles, *viz.*

THREE, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 *d.* fine drawn and common nails; 2, 3, 4 and 6 *d.* trunk nails; 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 *d.* clout nails; 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 20 *d.* sprigs; 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 oz. tacks; hob-nails; splinter, pad, chest, cupboard, book and clock case, drawer, writing desk, brass and iron desk and prospect locks; ring horse ditto; brass case, brass knob, ring and mortice locks of various sizes; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, inch stock locks; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inch HL hinges; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch H ditto; chest, strap, dovetail, table and T ditto of different sizes —Desk, book and clock case H, tea chest, prospect door and card table brass ditto; 1-qr. 1-half, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, 2 and half and 3 inch flat and round head brass and iron screws; brass knob, and ring and thumb latches; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch round plate bolts; 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch flat plate bolts; 3, 4 and 5 inch brass knob ditto; book case and chamber door brass ditto; brass knob and window screws; screw rings, cupboard turns, cloak pins, chimney hooks, brass sconces and house bells; common and high polished brass head and iron shovels and tongs, and brass fenders; plain brass knob and high polished iron candlesticks and snuffers; curtain rings, eagles feet for tea chests; common and chamber bellows, round and long brass tea table catches, and common box and brass castors; mill, pit, cross-cut, hand, tenant, sash, dovetail, compass, woodcutters and grafting saws; socket, paring, turning, mortice, firmers and other chisels and gouges; half inch, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, and 2 and qr. inch augers; black score, best double worm box handled, single worm, ash handled, and spike gimblets; tap and bung borers, center, gouge and auger nose, taper and other bits; coopers drawing knives; carpenters and coopers adzes and axes; carpenters nippers, sawsets, red and black lead pencils; smoothing, jack, long jointer, rabbit, plow and moulding plane irons; sugar and nail nippers; plated spurs and buckles; womens' barbers and horse sciffors, and taylors shears; a variety of razors; an assortment of stag, and white and green ivory handle, and other knives and forks, butchers knives and steels, Barlow, oyster, cutteau, pistol capt and other knives; cheese tasters; plaisterers and bricklayers trowels; sheep shears, curry and mane combs; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 inch flat and half round files and rasps; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch rat tail files; 12, 13 and 14 inch horse shoe rasps; shoemakers rasps; carpenters, shoemakers, saddlers and upholders hammers; carpenters squares, chalk lines, and one and two foot rules; sash weights, pullies and lines; best Turkey oil stones, iron and brass wire; best Dutch oil flints, cart and waggon boxes, pewter table and tea spoons: brass and white metal cocks; iron coffee-mills, gun and pistol locks, fish skins, chapes, common and Kirby fish-hooks, jack lines and glue; a neat assortment of brass drawer handles and escutcheons, cupboard and book-case ditto, silvered, gilt, and tinned coffin handles, inscription plates, letters and figures; temple spectacles, with steel and other cases, and common Dutch ditto; cork screws and sad irons; T. Crowley's AC, No. 3 steel; assortment of vizes, anvils, sledges and hammers, plate or sheet iron, and sheet brass, long and short handled frying pans, and labourers spades and shovels; Indian bar lead; shoemakers awl blades, tacks, size sticks, knives, nippers, pincers, brass and iron ferrelled awl-hafts and punches; girth web, striped and green cirsingle ditto, broad and narrow orris and livery lace of various colours, cross-bar and plush, silk whip lashes, womens' stirrups, mens' plain and three-bared ditto, snaffle and Pelham bits, girth and crupper buckles, tooth prick irons, silver head and throat buckles, silvered staples and plates, tinned staples and rings; a neat assortment of clock and watchmakers tools, watch faces, keys, seals and hands, inside and outside chains, a variety of watch glasses, pendants, &c. clock hands, gold lacker, clock movements, finished and unfinished, with and without faces, and cat-gut for clocks, &c. glass quart, pint and half-pint decanters, pint, half-pint, gill and half-gill tumblers, common and enamelled wine glasses, salts, jelly glasses and and crewets, by the crate or dozen, Taylor's window glass; and a neat assortment of earthen ware. Besides the above goods, she has a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

WAS STOLEN,

OUT of the shop of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Goldsmith, near the Draw-bridge, on Tuesday the 19th ult. a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Adrewes, London, No. 20001. Whoever will bring the same to the above shop, shall receive Twenty Shillings, and no questions asked.———All Watchmakers are desired to stop the said Watch, if offered for sale.

‡ Said TAYLOR carries on the Goldsmiths and Jewellers business in all its branches; and has for sale a neat Assortment of JEWELLERY and GOLDSMITHS WORK, which he will sell as cheap as any in town.

Lately imported, per the Concord, Capt. Volans, the Betsey, Capt. Hood, and other vessels from England, and to be sold by

JAMES BRINGHURST,

At his Warehouse, in the Bank, on Front and Water streets, between Walnut-street and the Drawbridge,

A Large and general Assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. Also, sheet glass, window glass, and painters colours, both dry and ground in oil, painters best brushes, tools, &c. a few pieces of hair seating, for chairs, clout leather for pump boxes, &c. and best Glouceſter cheese. Also, has for sale, good linseed oil, by the barrel or smaller quantity.

Just imported in the ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain SPARKS, and in the ship Britannia, Capt. FALCONER, from LONDON, by

J. SULLIVAN,

AN ASSORTMENT OF CAPITAL DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the very best kind, which are now opened at his store in Second-street, above Arch-street, and the next house below the Moon and Seven Stars Inn; where he continues to sell at his usual low prices. Country Apothecaries and Practitioners, who may be pleased to favour him with their orders, may depend on good usage and warranted goods.

N. B. He has a quantity of Aleppo Galls and Crude Tartar.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold by

ALEXANDER TOD,

At his store in Water-street, two doors below Chestnut-street,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Amongst which are,

PRINTED calicoes and cottons of the newest fashions, muslins and humhums, lungee, new silk and cotton romals, bandanoes, culgee handkerchiefs, silk and cotton culgee ditto, cloth coloured, black and white Barcelona ditto, blue and white Scotch and Dutch pinwork ditto, black and white Barcelona cravats, new fashioned roset and silveret silk and cotton gown patterns, black and cloth coloured China taffeties, damascus, moseens, lorellas, Dutch cord and strip'd holland for jackets, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 3-4ths and 7-8ths cotton and linen checks, furniture ditto, half yard figured diaper, bed-ticking and bed-bunts, jeans and fustians, demin and cantoons for breeches, cloth coloured, black worsted and silk breeches patterns, green, blue and cloth coloured saggathies, black, copper, blue and crimson calimancoes, superfine cloth coloured, blue and green durants, wilton cloths, half ell masquerades, brilliant crapes, rich black sattin and black silk fringes, cotton cards, gold and silver basket coat and vest buttons, gold scales and weights in boxes, buck and bone table knives and forks, oznabrigs and brown rolls, basket buttons, writing paper, backgammon tables, hearth brushes, brown buckram, brass candlesticks, tully and London gartering, double bolted padlocks, felt hats and sailors caps, an assortment of buckles and hard-ware, bell metal skillets, cut stem wine glasses, decanters, tumblers of all sizes sorted in boxes, &c. &c.

JOHN MASON,

Has just imported in the ship Severn, Capt. Hathorn, from Bristol, and by the last ships from London, the following GOODS, *viz.*

A Very neat and beautiful assortment of the best wilton floor carpeting,
10-4ths cotton counterpans,
Superfine Flanders bed-ticking,
Glass, China, delph and stone wares, very cheap, for cash,
Table and bedside carpets,
Neat field bedsteads, with all the apparatus thereunto belonging,
5-4ths low priced blankets,
Seamens' cabbin ditto,
Sacking bottoms and cords,
A very neat assortment of TOYS.

At said MASON's store, at the north corner of Market-street, in Front-street; where may be had, MATRASS BEDS of all sizes, ready made; likewise, Seamens' Beds. The season now approaches, that the utility of those Beds ought to be duly attended to; for, by sleeping on them, they strengthen and brace up the nerves, and prevent too great perspiration, which all Physicians (whose knowledge is not to be disputed) allow to be very prejudicial to health; and, as noble and exalted souls, I presume, only want an opportunity of assisting and encouraging the industrious, I hope, Ladies and Gentlemen will please to favour me with their custom; and all orders in the UPHOLSTERY way shall be duly and carefully attended to,

By their much obliged humble servant,

JOHN MASON.

N. B. Genteel Lodgings to be Let by said JOHN MASON.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Assortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarse, the best in kind, suitable to every branch of that business, and sold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-street, about mid-way between Arch and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being supplied with the best of Cloths on the lowest terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. A considerable abatement will be made to those who take a quantity.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT, CONVENIENT HOUSE, with a yard, gardens, &c. (in Dr. Lloyd Zachary's court) between Front and Second streets, now in the tenure of Rachel Wells. For particulars enquire of Philip Benezet, at his store in Market-street, opposite the Meal-Market.

MAIN AND McGOLPIN, TAYLORS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they carry on their Trade in Front-street, opposite Norris's Alley. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour them with their custom, may depend on being served with care and punctuality, and their favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO-MORROW, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

WILL BEGIN THE SALE OF

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

N. B. He intends to continue his Vendue every Tuesday.

Just imported and to be sold on low terms by

JONATHAN ZANE, AND SONS,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

AT THE SIGN OF THE HANDSAW,

On the east side of Second-street, between Chestnut and Market streets,

A Large and neat Assortment of IRONMONGERY, SADDLERY, BRASS WARE, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, &c. consisting of, anvils, bick irons, sledge and hand hammers; bench, standing and hand vizes; Crowley's blistered, German and calcined steel; mill, crosscut, hand, pannel, tenant, sash, dovetail, compass and key hole saws; augers, gouges, chisels and files of all sizes; fire shovels and tongs; hand bellows, chaffen dishes, iron pots, kettles and bake ovens; pocket and table knives and forks; sash lines, pullies, pins and weights; brass and iron H and HL hinges; strap, chest, table, dovetail and lime squeezer ditto; an assortment of flat and round head wood screws; shoemakers tools; an assortment of saddlery, curry combs, horse brushes and fleams; a great variety of joiners brass furniture; 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 *d.* nails, sprigs, clout, trunk, scupper, and pump nails; tenter hook white tacks, brass chair nails; iron and wooden shovels and spades; weeding hoes; Turkey, Crump-creek, rag and whet stones; fish skin; razors and hones; brass and paper ink pots; wool, cotton, jack and stock cards; sad irons, frying and warming pans; tweezers in cases; wire and snap rat and mouse traps, snap mink ditto; bed screws; brass and iron wire of various sizes; roll plate iron; an assortment of coffin furniture; common and Kirby fish-hooks and lines; house and horse bells; watch keys, glasses, springs and pendants; bar lead, bird, pigeon, duck, goose, swan and mustard seed shot; F and FF gun-powder; jack lines and chains; coffee-mills; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 Taylor's window glass; pewter dishes, plates and spoons; London and Pennsylvania glue; chalk, roll and flour brimstone, allum, magness, red and white lead, Venetian red, Spanish brown and whiting, verdigrease, vermilion, Prussian blue, lampblack, madder, copperas, redwood, logwood, Braziletto, fustic, camphor, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, alloes, antimony, linseed oil; shop, sewing and netting twine; hair cloaths lines, punch, milk, sand and meal sieves, oat and wheat riddles and rhean sieves, sacken bottoms and lines, bed cords, surveyors chains, hemp and flax hackles, oil and black flints, fire steels, Dillworth's spelling-books, writing-paper, sealing wax, ink powder, pins and needles, tin in boxes, saddle cloths and ticklenburgs, and new American red clover and timothy grass seeds.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath imported in the ship Catherine, Capt. Young, just arrived from London,

A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA SPRING GOODS;

Among which are,

A Considerable quantity of thread and silk hose, of various kinds; womens' silk gloves and mits, of all colours; mens' black and white silk, and brown and white thread gloves; coloured silk caps; silk and worsted breeches pieces; womens' leather gloves and mits of all kinds; mens' dog skin, black shammy, coloured kid and grain lamb gloves; sattins and peelongs; paduasoys; rich hair and common grazets; India and English taffeties; ell wide strip'd and plain persians of all colours; neat rich silk mozeens; tobines and chinese for waistcoats; superfine India dimity, corded dimity and flowered drawboys; peniascoes, masquerade and plain bengals, coloured jeans, fustians and thickets; wiltons, sagathies and duroys; white and coloured drillings, dowlas, Russia and Irish sheetings, table linen, napkin and clouting diapers; brown hollands, Irish linens and checks of all kinds; cambricks and lawns, six quarter humhums and ell wide cossacs; minionet, parisnet, catgut, kentings and gauzes; bandanoes, lungee and silk romals; bordered, map and fancy printed lawn handkerchiefs; a very great variety of cottons, calicoes and chintses; China blue penciled calicoe bed furniture; Flanders ticks, bunts and 7-8ths bed ticks; a most beautiful assortment of ribbons; thread, blond and bone lace; ivory, bone, black and ebony stick fans of all prices; playing cards, writing paper, account books, cake ink, inkpowder, sealing-wax, wafers and Dutch quills: Also, a neat assortment of cutlery and hard-ware, together with almost every article usually imported from Europe; all which are now ready for sale, at his new Store, the north-east corner of Market and Second streets, where he gives his constant attendance, and is determined to dispose of them on the most reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit, to all persons who will please to favour him with their custom.

N. B. As said BARRELL hath but lately opened his store in this city, and of consequence is quite unacquainted with the shopkeepers in the neighbouring counties (and by far the greatest part in the city also, which prevents his personally asking their favours) he takes this public method of requesting their application to him, for any neat supplies they may want, when he flatters himself with being able to serve them on such terms, as will insure him their future custom.

*** Said Barrell hath a few excellent old Cheshire Cheese for sale, and a pretty assortment of blue and white India China. Likewise, a small quantity of Allum and roll Brimstone, which he will sell low.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subscriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 34.

The WHIMSICAL DISTRESS *of a* COUNTRY PHYSICIAN.

I AM a Physician, and as my case is very extraordinary, I mean to publish it for the benefit of the public. When a man lives, as I did, unmarried till he is sixty-one, he had better never marry at all. There are more ways by which a woman may torment her husband besides being jealous of him. To give you some idea of my situation, take the general outlines of my history: The earlier part of my life I spent at college in the study of physic, and, I don't know why, acquired the character of an odd learned fellow. When I arrived at the age of forty, a vacancy happened in the neighbourhood of my birth, I was invited by my uncle to take upon me the infirmities of all the folks within the circle of twenty miles. Before I set out, I ordered the college-barber to make me, what the wags called a Lion or a Pompey, literally nothing more than a good physical wig; under the shadow of which, by the assistance of a handsome cane, properly applied to the immoveable muscles of my face, and a few very significant shrugs and solemn nods, I soon acquired the reputation of an eminent Physician. Fees came in apace; so that, in the course of twenty years, I had saved up more money than I really knew what to do with. Whether it was my learning, my person, or my money, I can't say; but a Lady of the neighbourhood took a vast liking to something belonging to me. I was not so blind but I saw the conquest; for she would often come and spend a week together with me: in short, I married her. I was past the years of discretion, and so I married her. O what a condescension! A Lady of her family, rank and fashion in life! As for age, indeed, she was but six years younger than myself; and for fortune, if she ever had any, she had spent it; and yet I was such a fool, as to be convinced, she was conferring the greatest obligation in the world upon me.

No sooner did she take upon her the management of my family, than adieu for ever to all order, peace and comfort. She began with discharging poor Jonas, because he made so queer a figure in a long queue and white stockings, which she insisted upon his wearing, though the poor fellow could not but laugh at himself. The same day with Jonas, my old wig was discarded. It must be confessed it grew rather the worse for wear. From long acquaintance, it had contracted such a connection and familiarity, that it no longer kept that respectful distance from each side of my face, which had at first so much distinguished it. I had, however, still continued it in service, purely from this reflection, the older it grew the less occasion it had for combing. A new wig has been immediately put on the stocks, with a feather'd top; since the arrival of which I am never suffered to stir out, let the occasion be ever so pressing, before it is combed and powdered. Our prig of a new servant is so long twisting and turning, and tickling it up, that a score of patients have expired, and the fees have been lost, ere I was able to set out to receive them. My snuff-coloured suit had been reinstated every other year from a pattern that was left in the hands of an honest taylor on the neighbouring heath. He, poor fellow, was likewise forbid the house; because, according to my directions, he made my clothes easy. A more fashionable operator was charged with preparing a new suit, after the newest taste. He made them to sit so exactly, that I dare not bring my hands to meet before me for fear of laying open my spinal bone.

My hat is not to be flapp'd any more, even though the sun shines full in my face.

I am no longer suffered to wash my face, according to custom, every morning at the pump in my back-yard, though nothing was more refreshing; nor any thing more handy than the towel, which revolved on a rowler at the back of the kitchen door.

On my return home the other day from visiting a patient, I found the maid had set my study to rights, as she called it; but the confusion which the regularity has occasioned is almost inconceivable. My toe-pin and tobacco-stopper, are lost for ever: my papers are disposed in such order, that I know not where to recur to any thing I want.

Two pair of old velvet breeches, which I left on the back of a chair, have disappeared; and instead of the easy slippers which I had made out of an old pair of shoes, by cutting the straps off, I found a new pair of red leather, adorned with white stitches round the edges, and made so neat, that I can't bear to walk in them.

My woollen night-cap is condemned, in company with my brown hose, to the vile purpose of rubbing the hearths; and my wife insists that I wear one of linen, flounced on all sides, and adorned with a black ribbon, which, tying together the aperture within an inch and a half of the top, carelessly flows down on the side. I took such a violent cold the first night, that it brought a defluxion of humours into my right eye, which very nearly deprived me of sight.

The stair-case and floors are all waxed; it saves the expence of mops, indeed; but I have such falls, that I have almost dislocated every joint about me.

My neck is stretched out in such a manner, that I am apprehensive of having my throat cut with the paste-board.

When I remonstrate on any of these articles, she stops my mouth by a kiss, and says—"My dear angel—we must have some little regard to appearances."

She is, as I told you, but six years younger than myself; yet she dresses, dances and drives about, as if she was but five-and-twenty.

This, however, and much more, I could bear; I deserve it—I am contented she shall consume six-and-thirty yards more than my old maid Hester in the spinnings of her gown—she may do, aye, she may do what she pleases, let me have but my study to myself; let my night-cap and my slippers be restored, and I will submit to wear the new coat and the wig every Sunday. D.

P. S. I long to take poor Jonas again, he used always to ride before me, and, drunk or sober, he knew the shortest way all over the country. What signifies whether one's servant wears a wig or his own hair? 'Tis true he never blacked either my boots or his own.

THE BIRD'S NEST.

THE other day, as Clara fair
Resolv'd to taste the rural air,
To view what beaming smiles adorn
The vernal splendors of the morn;
Chance led me to that very way
My Clara had resolv'd to stray,
Transported, thus, the fair to find
Intent for walk, I quickly join'd.
In meditation while we go,
It happen'd, in a quickset row,
Clara perceiv'd two birds distrest,
And hard at work to build their nest.
We stop'd to view the anxious pair
Contrive their house, so firm and fair.
See, Clara, see! I then expres't,
What various things compose the nest;
What diff'rent parts, connected join,
To make the whole both neat and fine.
So should the soul of every maid
With different beauties be array'd;
Virtue should guard the tender fair
From man's deceptive, flatt'ring snare;
Prudence direct her wav'ring youth,
And teach her feet the path of truth;
And modesty, in outward mein,
Shou'd speak the harmless soul within;
Honour protect her virgin heart
From ev'ry low, insidious art,
And soft good-nature ever roll
Its tender impulse in her soul;
And when these excellencies join'd,
Display a Clara's lovely mind,
The composition soon would prove
A nest of harmony and love.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of about Two Hundred Acres of LAND, situate in Whiteland, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and within twenty-six miles of Philadelphia. It lies on the road to Baltimore, and as it is all woodland, is deemed very valuable. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Mess. George Meade and Co. of this city, or to George Ashbridge, Esq; in Chester county.

WANTED,

BY the Proprietors of the China Manufactory in Southwark, several APPRENTICES to the Painting Branch, a proper person being engaged to instruct them. The advantages resulting to poor people by embracing such an opportunity of bringing up their children creditably, are too obvious to be overlooked.—Wanted, also, several Apprentices to the other branches, of equal utility and benefit to children. None will be received under indentures for less than seven years, and will be found during that term in every necessary befitting apprentices.

STEPHEN COLLINS,

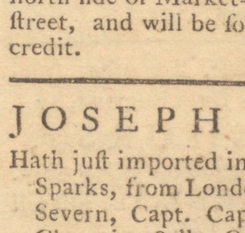
HAS imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, a neat and large Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, at his store in Second-street, nearly opposite the Church.

TO BE SOLD BY PELATIAH WEBSTER,

At his Store in Water street, between Chestnut-street and Tun-Alley,

SPERMACETI Candles, LAMP OIL, New-England rum in hogsheads and barrels, molasses, RAISINS IN KEGS, chocolate, cocoa, clover seed, duck grass seed, iron tea kettles, Boston shoes, a parcel of hoes, pepper, nutmegs, BARCELONA HANDKERCHIEFS coloured and black, oznabrigs, a few chests of best sweet oil, a few quarter casks of Madeira wine four years old, flax, best table cod-fish, sugar boxes in nests, shod shovels, a pair of large POTASH KETTLES, seal skins dressed in allum and neatly spotted for saddlers use, a few barrels of excellent cyder, &c.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

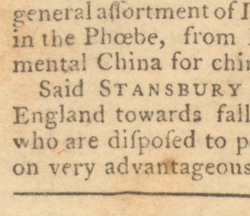


BROKE out of Gloucester goal lately, JOHN MURPHY and NICHOLAS HAMILTON, who were committed to my custody; the former had on a blue coat, striped linen trowsers, broken on the knee, and a pair of breeches under them; the latter had on a whitish coloured coat, bound with black tape or deep blue, with a pair of knit pattern breeches of a dove colour.———Whoever secures the said two men, shall receive the above reward paid by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

NEW-YORK, *May 11th*, 1772.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



RUN AWAY from the plantation of Mr. Patrick Simpson, on Edisto, near Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, a Negro Man, named PETER, of a yellow complexion, middle aged, and about five feet seven inches high. Had on when he run away, which was near twelve months ago, a green pea jacket, and check shirt: He is a sensible, plausible fellow, and talks very proper English. Whoever will apprehend said negro, and secure him in any goal in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, and give notice thereof to Mr. Peter Wikoff in Philadelphia, or Mr. Peter Gordon in Princeton, shall be paid the above reward and all reasonable charges by

HALLETT AND HAZARD.

BUDDEN AND STRAKER,

Have just imported in the Ship CAROLINA, Captain LOXLEY, and other Vessels from EUROPE,

A VERY LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS, which are now opening at their Store, the north side of Market-street, a few doors above Third-street, and will be sold very low for Cash or six months credit.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Hath just imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London, the Betsey, Capt. Hood, and the Severn, Capt. Capt. Hathorn, from Bristol, and the Charming Sally, Capt. Cooper, from Liverpool,

A LARGE AND CAPITAL ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND EARTHEN WARES, of the most approved kinds, which he is now selling at his store in Second-street, opposite Christ's Church, by the crate, box, or hogshead, at the lowest prices. A large and general assortment of India China is by him daily expected in the Phœbe, from London. A small parcel of Ornamental China for chimney pieces.

Said STANSBURY having some intention of going to England towards fall, will part with his goods to such who are disposed to pay cash for a large parcel together, on very advantageous terms to the purchaser.

MARTIN DELANY

HAVING lately settled at Appiquimany Bridge, (commonly called Cantwell's Bridge) on the great road from Philadelphia to Dover, on Delaware, takes the liberty of acquainting the Public, that he keeps a TAVERN there, and that such Gentlemen as may be pleased to make a stage at his house, may depend on the best usage, as he has laid in a variety of the first wines, spirits, &c.———He has at a great expence completely refitted the stables, and the causeway leading from his house is made very safe and pleasant.

Best possible image.

DUFFIELD AND DELANY,
DRUGGISTS,

At the corner of Second and Walnut ſtreets, have juſt received by the Britannia, Captain FALCONER, from London,

A FRESH and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the firſt quality, and in very good order; SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, from the moſt approved makers, and neat SHOP FURNITURE: Their cuſtomers and ſuch others as pleaſe to deal with them, may depend on being punctually ſupplied, and at the loweſt rates.

They have alſo imported, a parcel of freſh Pyrmont and Spaw Water, beſt Sweet Oil, Sago, Salop, Pearl Barley, Iſinglaſs, Eau de Luce, Syrup of Capillaire, Orange Flower, Lavender and Hungary Water, Eſſence of Bergamot, &c. &c. and Genuine PATENT MEDICINES of moſt kinds, from the Original Warehouſes.

Preſcriptions, Family Receipts, and Medicine Cheſts for ſhips, carefully put up with plain eaſy directions.

DANIEL AND GEORGE RUNDLE,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the eight door above Market-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

WEST India and Philadelphia rum,
Molaſſes in hogſheads, tierces and barrels,
Muſcovado ſugar,
Cocoa and coffee,
Train oil,
Freſh lemons in boxes,
Raiſins in kegs and jars,
Fall mackarel,
New England and Carolina ſole leather,
Silver watches,
German beads,
Citrons in boxes, &c.

N. B. They have alſo a likely young Negro Man to be diſpoſed of.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Betſy, Capt. Hood, and to be ſold by

TIMOTHY BERRETT,

In Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets,

A Large and neat Aſſortment of HARDWARE, *viz.* Set ſtone ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, broaches, ear-rings, hair pins of different patterns, Boulton and Fothergill's beſt plated candleſticks of the neweſt patterns, plated ſpurs, ſhoe and knee plated buckles, Prince, metal and braſs candleſticks, pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, gilt buttons, ſeals and keys, men and womens' ſteel watch chains. Alſo, an aſſortment of watchmakers tools, main ſprings and inſide chains, a great variety of ſleeve buttons, and a few chapes and tongues, a variety of the moſt faſhionable Japanned ware, conſiſting of ſquare waiters from 9 to 24 inches, round bread baſkets, quadrille pools, bottle ſtands, paper boxes, &c.

DAVID SPROAT, AND Co.

Have juſt imported in the ſhip Buchanan, Capt. Moodie, from Glaſgow,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit, at their Store, the corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets, *viz.*

FLOWERED, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain ſilk gauzes,
Gauze handkerchiefs,
Black and white catgut,
Flowered, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain lawn,
Long lawn,
Flowered, ſpotted and tape bordered kenting handkerchiefs,
Damaſk and diaper tablecloths,
Damaſk and diaper tablenapkins,
Men, women and childrens' plain and ribbed thread ſtockings,
Checks and check handkerchiefs and bed tick,
Iriſh and Scotch linen and ſheeting,
Brown hollands,
Hemp and flax oznabrigs,
Womens' purple and white gloves and mits,
Tartan,
White and coloured threads from No. 1 to 100,
Trolly lace,
White and coloured tapes,
Broad and narrow quality binding,
Ivory and horn combs,
Gartering,
Powder flaſks and ſhot bags,
Pluſh and Scotch carpets and carpeting,
Queen's, delph and glaſs ware,
Bliſtered and faggot ſteel,
6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* 12 *d.* 14 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails,
Scotch ale in bottles, &c.

N. B. CHOICE RED PORT WINE.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Bridge, Capt. Rogerſon, from Liverpool, and other veſſels lately from England, by

ISAAC HAZLEHURST,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, the following GOODS, which he will ſell very cheap for caſh or ſhort credit, *viz.*

A Large and very neat Aſſortment of Earthen Ware, conſiſting of cream coloured, brown, white flint, blue and white ſtone, G. R. and delph wares, a few pair of neat Bur millſtones, Iriſh linens from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.* *per* yard, 7-8ths, yard and yard 3-8ths cotton checks, 7-8ths and yard wide houſewife checks, linen and cotton holland, 6-4ths and 6-4ths 1-half bed-bunts, writing-paper, ſuperfine black ſattinet and denim for breeches, ſilk and thread laces, worſted garters, quality and ſhoe bindings, pins, bobbins, filleting, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ſilk knee garters, Scotch and coloured thread, ſewing ſilk, check handkerchiefs, mens' and boys felt hats, Engliſh ſail cloth, a variety of ribbons, printed and copper-plate cottons, ſilk and ſilk and muſlin handkerchiefs, red and blue and white printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, pillow fuſtians, jeans, Mancheſter velvet, velverets and velures, flowered dimothies, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, ſtriped and flowered tobines, damaſcuſes, lorettas, mozeens, Turkey ſtripes, gun-powder, drop and mould ſhot of different ſizes, bar lead, frying-pans, 8 *d.* 12 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails, oznabrigs, brown rolls, cloves, beſt Liverpool bottled beer, japanned waiters, bread baſkets and bottle caſters, a few dozen of old mats, &c.

N. B. He likewiſe continues to give ready money for good Pot Aſh.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

Is removed to the houſe lately occupied by the Widow Morris, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the upper end of the Jerſey-market, and the fourth houſe from the north-eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets; where he continues to ſell wholeſale and retail, very low for caſh,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and coarſe broadcloths, foreſt cloths, German ſerges, wiltons, ſilk and worſted ſaggathies, rich white flowered and watered tabbies, India and Engliſh paduaſoys, plain and flowered ſattins, plain and figured modes, half ell perſians, ſarſenets, plain and changeable mantuas, plain and changeable perſians, ſtriped ditto, womens' velvets, Marſeilles quilting, black, white and blue Hoſe's ſilk ſhoes, men and womens' plain and ribbed ſilk hoſe, ſilk mits of various ſorts, black, cloth coloured, buff, blue, ſcarlet, crimſon and green worſted breeches patterns, ſerge denims, everlaſtings, ſilk ſtripes, ginghams, black and coloured crapes, hatband ditto, bombazeens, poplins, ſtriped and plain bengals, flowered and plain dimities, royal ribs, cantoons and ſattinets for mens' breeches, cotton velvets, velverets, thickſets, jeans and fuſtians, ruſſels, calimancoes, durants, tammies, rattinets, ſhalloons, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens and ſheetings, Ruſſia and Lancaſhire ſheetings, hempen ſprig oznabrigs, Scotch ditto, beſt ſuperfine and common Flanders bed-ticks, bed-bunts, tickings, Ruſſia drabs, nankeens, 8-4ths and 9-4ths diapers and damaſks, table-cloths, clouting diapers, a variety of ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romal ditto, printed ditto of various ſorts, a large aſſortment of cottons, calicoes and chintſes, the neweſt faſhion furniture checks, ſcarlets, crimſons, blues and greens, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, humhums, plain and flowered kentings, plain, flowered and ſtriped gauzes, long lawns, thread and blond laces, fringes, gimps, ready made cloaks, mens' ſilk and worſted hoſe, men and womens' thread, cotton and worſted ditto, japanned tea trays for ſets of China, beſt London buckle chapes for ſilverſmiths, an aſſortment of japanned waiters of all ſizes, plate covers, white, blue and black ladies riding feathers, ivory handled table knives and forks, ditto with caſes, buck and bone ditto, ſets of the beſt double gilt pinchbeck buckles, plated ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, watch chains, ivory and horn combs, coat and quality bindings, a great variety of taylors trimmings, jubilee knives and forks, razors of the beſt kind, Barlow's beſt and common penknives, &c. &c.

Said ADCOCK has imported a very large and general aſſortment of Wilton Carpeting of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable patterns, with borderings to match bed-ſide and table carpets, and Turkey and Perſia Carpets ready made.

JOHN HANNAH,

AT THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BRUSH-

HOG, MAKER,

At the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſtnut Streets,

RETURNS thanks to his former and preſent cuſtomers for their favours, and hopes for a continuance of them.——He begs leave to acquaint them and the public in general, that he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England and Holland, a large and general aſſortment of Briſtles, a good aſſortment of painting bruſhes, beſt pound and ground tools, and a general aſſortment of bone bruſhes, conſiſting of buckle, tooth and comb ditto. Alſo, made and manufactured at his ſhop, all kinds of other bruſhes, in the beſt manner, and at as low a price as any of the ſort ever made or ſold here; and he flatters himſelf, that he can ſell on as reaſonable terms as any manufacturer in the province, being ſupplied with the beſt hands in the city.——Sweeping bruſhes at 19 *s.* per dozen, and lower by the half or whole groſs; weavers bruſhes, at 4 *s.* per dozen, and lower by the half or whole groſs; beſt ſhining black-ball, &c.

SAMUEL JONES,
TAYLOR AND HABIT-MAKER,
FROM ENGLAND,

TAKES this method of returning thanks to thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, that have honoured him with their paſt favours; and he hopes for their continuance, as he has made, and ſtill will continue to make their apparel, or any other Gentleman and Lady's, that are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, from a leſs quantity of materials than many others of his profeſſion has done before him.

N. B. His employers may depend on having their favours obeyed with diſpatch, and to their ſatisfaction, at his houſe, next door to Mr. Snowden's, tanner, in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets.

NEWCASTLE, *May 26th*, 1772.

COMMITTED to the goal of this county, Two Negro Men; one called JACK, and ſays he belongs to James Pearce, of George-Town; the other calls himſelf CHARLES, and ſays he belongs to David Foſet of Snowhill. They are both likely negroes. Their Maſters are deſired to pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold out for the ſame, by

ROBERT MACK, Goaler.

WHITE AND MONTGOMERY,

Have juſt opened ſtore on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf; where they have for ſale,

JAMAICA Spirits, rum, molaſſes, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allſpice, ginger, indigo, loaf and muſcovado ſugars, rice, Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt, Indian corn, choice claret in bottles, Madeira and Teneriff wines, Engliſh cheeſe, cordials, ſaltpetred gammons, &c.

All which they propoſe to ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the loweſt terms; and they take this opportunity to ſolicit the cuſtom of their friends and others, who may depend on being faithfully ſerved, and their favours ever gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Sea Stores put up on the ſhorteſt notice.

Juſt imported in the Britannia, Capt. FALCONER from London, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, by

THOMAS WEST,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet,

A VARIETY OF SILKS,

RICH plain black and white half ell ſattins,
Rich figured ditto, neweſt faſhion,
Mantuas, half ell and 3-4ths, of the following colours,
Moreen, garnet,
Brown, light colours,
Green, black, white,
Queen's grey,
Sky blue, yellow and white,
Orange and white,
Green and garnet,
Green and orange,
Green and purple,
Pink and white,
Pink and blue,
Purple and orange,
Mazarine and ſcarlet,
Black and white,
Brown and white,
Brown and yellow,
Brown and orange,
Blue and orange,
Striped luteſtrings,
Dark and light colours,
Rich buff, and blue flowered and ſtriped ducape,
Plain brown ditto,
Black India and Engliſh paduaſoys,
Black, blue and cloth coloured India taffeties and perſians,
Black, blue, pink and bluſh half yard perſians,
Half ell white ditto,
Half yard and half ell white ſarſenet,
Black, blue, Queen's grey, white, crimſon, crimſon-laced, and white laced 3-4ths, ſattin for cloaks,
Black peelong,
White, black, crimſon and green figured modes and ſarſenets,
Marſeilles quilting.

WITH A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A CHOCOLATE MILL,

with Fan, Breaker, Pans, Kettle, Roaſters that will roaſt 100 lb. of nuts, and every other utenſil fit for carrying on the Chocolate-making Buſineſs; all of which are in excellent order, and almoſt new. The purchaſer or hirer may have liberty to work it where it now ſtands, in a convenient houſe. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Britannia, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold by

RICHARD BACHE,

At his ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, for caſh only, the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable rates;

OZNABRIGS, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh LINENS, printed calicoes and cottons, of the neweſt patterns, nankeens, printed linen handkerchiefs, 3-qrs. dowlas, 7-8ths and 3-qrs. garlix, double and quadruple fileſias, white and brown clouting diaper, damaſk and diaper table-cloths, fringed and plain yard wide muſlins, humhums, long lawns, broad lawns, piſtol lawns and clear lawns, demy cambricks, pomeranias, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk lungee romals, ſilk pullicat, cotton ditto, black and coloured Perſian and China taffeties, &c.

Juſt imported in the Britannia, Captain FALCONER from London, and are to be Sold Wholeſale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's

WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND HOSIERY WARE-HOUSE,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-Street, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Aſſortment of BEST, SUPERFINE, SECOND and LOW PRICED

BROADCLOTHS,

From 41 *s.* regularly ſorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and bloſſom,
Graſs and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and ſloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and fleſh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and huſſar cloaks,
Forreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua ſerges,
Plains and kerſeys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worſted and hair ſhags,
Thickſets and ſagathies,
Denime and everlaſtings,
Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort clothes,
Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fuſtians,
Nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees,
Gold and ſilver buttons,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Flannels and baizes,
Beſt roſe blankets,
Camblets and damaſks,
Paduaſoys and ſattins,
Taffeties and perſians,
A complete aſſortment of mens' wove and knit ſilk, ſilk and worſted, worſted, cotton, and thread,

HOSE,

Womens' ſilk, worſted, cotton, and thread, ditto,
Mens, boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worſted ditto,
Men and womens' ſilk, thread and worſted gloves,
Buckſkin and beaver ditto.

ALSO,

A very neat aſſortment of plain and figured gauze, printed handkerchiefs, calicoes, cottons and chintſes, ſheetings, Iriſh linens, table linen, cambricks and lawns, check and ſtrip'd hollands, bed ticks, with a great number of other articles.——The Subſcriber is reſolved to ſell the above goods very low for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. All thoſe who ſtand indebted to him above ſix months, are requeſted to pay off their accounts, as it will particularly oblige,

Their humble ſervant,
GEORGE BARTRAM.

Best possible image.

JUNE, 1772. THE NUMB. 35.

Pennsylvania Packet

AND

GENERAL

THE

ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JUNE 22d, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

TO THE PRINTER.

Et amor ſcelerati habendi.

IF I had juſt this, ſaid I, as I was reading an account in a news-paper, of a Gentleman who had married an agreeable young Lady, with a fortune of ten thouſand pounds,—if I had juſt this, I would journey cheerily through life,—a complaint ſhould not be uttered from my mouth,—and I would endeavour even to prevent thoſe of other people;—the hungry ſhould not go unſatisfied from my door,—nor ſhould the naked curſe me while he ſat ſhivering over a few dying embers, and the rude ſtorm rattling on his ragged roof;—I would, ſaid I, be a father to the fatherleſs,—a huſband to the widow,—and I would,—but here a ſympathetic tear ſtopped further utterance; it had no power over the flowings of my heart.—I thought I would make all around me happy.

The wiſh was a kind of prophetic one, Providence intended to put my virtue to the trial;—I had juſt finiſhed the paragraph, and thrice wiped my eyes with a white cambrick handkerchief:—It was from thee, Almira, I received it, wet with the chryſtal drops which had fallen for the death of an indulgent father,—they have never yet been waſhed from it,—nor ſhall they ever mix with the ſtream while I poſſeſs it, but I will add a few more to them as often as all-powerful nature ſhall call them from my eyes.

I had juſt finiſhed the paragraph, when the poſtman brought me a letter, informing me that my brother Jacob, who had emigrated to the Eaſt Indies, had died and left me ten thouſand pounds.

When I had finiſhed the letter, I lifted up my white cambrick handkerchief which I had laid on the table,—I lifted it,—and put it in my pocket.

When I had read an account of the death of a brother; when I had taken up my white cambrick handkerchief, had I not informed the reader what I did with it, he would naturally have concluded, that I uſed it either to wipe a tributary, or at leaſt a faſhionable tear from my cheek;—I did neither.

There is nothing more difficult than to give a reaſon for every thing that happens; I think, however, that I can give two for this.

For there are two circumſtances which render the mind leſs ſuſceptible of the natural feelings upon the death of any relation:—the firſt is, when we hardly know, and never were intimate with the deceaſed;—and the ſecond is, when he leaves any thing behind him valuable enough to occupy the mind ſo much, as to divert the melancholy feelings which would otherwiſe ariſe on the occaſion.

Now both theſe circumſtances concurred in the preſent caſe;—Jacob had begun his peregrinations in the 17th year of his age, while I was yet a child;—our acquaintance had hardly ever begun, nor was it carried on by partaking of mutual diverſions, ſharing of mutual hopes and fears.—Thus he was unto me as an alien, and not as a brother;—and moreover, he had left me as much as would have made many rejoice at the death of a brother, who had been brought up with him as ſuch.

I had aſked two or three of my neighbours to ſup with me; but I now wiſhed I had not done it, on account of the expence.——Tell me, Nature, what it is, for I could never yet diſcover it,—tell me what it is that contracts the heart on the acquiſition of wealth.

I am a Gentleman, ſaid I, and I will live as a Gentleman; ſo I leaned my head backwards on the chair, and began to plan out a ſcheme for my future conduct in life. After I had turned it this way, and that way, and in ſhort every way that I could think of—it would not do.

I will go to bed, ſaid I, a comfortable nap will refreſh my mind, and will make it do in the morning.——So I laid me down, and turned me to this ſide, and to that ſide,—and put myſelf into this poſition, and the other poſition, but I could not get the nap I wanted, nor would the ſcheme go out of my head.

It was a maxim among the ſtoic philoſophers, and adopted by many people as a derniere reſource, to bear courageouſly up againſt the tide of misfortunes;—while my blood and ſpirits ruſhed warmer into my veins, than at this preſent moment, when they can hardly crawl along, I was fond of this method, but I generally found it was ſpending my ſtrength in vain;—I have therefore long ſince adopted a quite different one, which is, to lay myſelf ſupinely on the ſurface of the ſtream, and ſwim ſpontaneouſly with the tide; when a rock or precipice ſeems to fall in my way, I paddle myſelf to one ſide of it with a leg or an arm, and always give myſelf as little trouble on the occaſion as poſſible.

I took this method in the preſent caſe, and ſince the ſcheme would not go out of my head, reſolved to let it continue there as long as it pleaſed;—ſo I proſecuted it all night, and about nine o'clock in the morning had fixed on a plan.—I had no ſooner fixed upon it, than I got out of bed, wrote it down upon a piece of paper, with my annual income upon one column, and my expence upon the other, when to my great mortification, I found that the expence, as I had planned it, would be exactly ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence halfpenny above my income.

I then run over all the other plans which I had thought of during the night;—there were none of them that would anſwer; and this could not be executed upon one ſingle farthing leſs than I had eſtimated it at.

Had I juſt this ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence, ſaid I, it would make me completely happy.

So I began to revolve in my mind, with the utmoſt eagerneſs, how I ſhould obtain it.—I will conceal, ſaid I, my having got the money for a year, it will then amount to ten thouſand five hundred, which will eaſily bring matters to bear.—On further reflection this would not do;—I had told the ſtory the night before, and it was flying about among all the neighbours.

While I was in this dilemma, the maid came to tell me that old Peter was at the door.—Now, Peter was a weekly penſioner, on whom I had long been accuſtomed to beſtow a penny every Saturday morning, the girl had told him of my good fortune,—and he, no doubt, had reckoned ſomething upon it;—bid him go about his buſineſs, ſaid I, in an angry tone;—but my heart ſmote me as I ſaid it,—and I remembered the promiſes I had been making when I received the letter.—Juſt heavens! is it thus, ſaid I, that we ſport with the vows we make in your hearing; I will go this moment and give him ſixpence at leaſt.

So I put my hand in my pocket, and walked haſtily to the room door;—ſtop, ſaid Avarice, while I was going out at it, and had got the ſixpence ready, you are at this preſent moment ſhort of your reckoning ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence halfpenny, and yet you are going like a fool to give away your money.

At this very inſtant old Peter bowed to me with a moſt piteous countenance;—the look, methought, ſeemed to cry aloud;—this is what I did not expect;—I ſtood in the door, agitated between two violent paſſions;—charity bade me reach out my hand and give it,—avarice contracted it, ſo I would give it, and I would not give it;—Peter ſaw my diſtreſs, and modeſtly walked out, and ſhut the ſtreet door behind him.

He was no ſooner gone than I curſed him for departing; was convinced that I would have given it him if he had ſtaid; and laid all the blame upon his precipitate retreat, which ought naturally to have fallen on the badneſs of my own heart.

I put up the ſixpence, walked into the room again, and ſat down to breakfaſt;—there were two things that embarraſſed me ſo much, that I could not eat, the firſt was the want of the ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence halfpenny, and the ſecond was the figure of old Peter, which preſented itſelf to my imagination, ſitting ſhivering in his hovel, through every crany of which the bleak winds were whiſtling and playing in his hoary locks, while he was every now and then caſting a melancholy look around him, in queſt of ſomething to rekindle the poor remains of a fire juſt expiring, and with a deſpairing eye, exploring every corner for a ſcanty cruſt, or any thing to allay his raging appetite.

Methought when he had in this manner rummaged the whole hovel, and could find nothing either to mitigate his cold or hunger, that he ſat down upon his chair, leaned his head upon his hand, turned up his eyes to heaven, and gave a ſigh;—the ſigh I thought was accompanied with a curſe upon me, for having denied his uſual boon;—what will become of him, ſaid I, he muſt expire before Monday; ſo I took out the ſixpence, and looking at it,——may no perſon ever ſuffer ſo much from the want of you as he juſt now does,——nor any ever feel ſo ſharp a pang for poſſeſſing you as I do, ſaid I.

Perhaps all that has now paſſed before me may be an alluſion, ſaid I, and he may at this inſtant be begging at the corner of a ſtreet, from ſomebody as hard-hearted as myſelf; ſo I will go immediately and find him out, and if I do not find him, I will find plenty of others to beſtow ſomething upon, who may be in as much want; ſo I put eleven ſhillings and ninepence into my pocket, and went out, reſolved to beſtow every farthing of it in charity before I ſhould return.

I had got but a little way from my own door, when I ſaw a poor man at a diſtance, ſtanding in a ſuppliant poſture, my niggard heart revolted againſt all the reſolutions I had made, it is he, ſaid I, and I muſt give away my money, although I have already ſeven pounds thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence halfpenny per annum too little.—When I approached the man, and found it was not him, my heart rejoiced within me as I paſſed by.

In going through ſeveral parts of the town, I met a variety of objects of charity; but I induſtriouſly kept from looking at any of them, leſt pity ſhould overcome avarice, and force a paſſage into my heart.—While I ſhunned every other beggar, I would have perſuaded myſelf that I wanted to meet Peter; but it was only a pretence, for I got home with every farthing of the money in my pocket which I had carried out.

A ſemblance of virtue will often ſtifle the monitor within us.—I had done my duty, I thought, with regard to Peter, and if I had not given him the money at firſt, nor found him out now, it was not my fault; ſo I ſat down to dinner, and began to conſider how I ſhould get the ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence halfpenny per annum that I wanted.

On Sunday, at church, my head was full of it;—it was full of it all the week, till the Friday evening, when I came home and found another letter upon my table, informing me that my brother's effects had turned to much better account than was expected, and that inſtead of ten, I ſhould at leaſt get twenty thouſand pounds.—I will double the plan I had formed before, ſaid I, and then I ſhall appear ſomebody; but in order to do this, I ſhall want fifteen pounds ſeven ſhillings; if I had juſt this, I ſhould undoubtedly be happy.

There are no limits to avarice.—I now ſpent as uneaſy a night, contriving how to acquire this fifteen pounds ſeven ſhillings, as I had done before on account of the half of it.—I aroſe about eight o'clock in the morning, and taking hold of the right knee of my breeches, in order to put them on, all the money in the pocket of them fell upon the floor.—On gathering it up, and counting it, I found exactly the eleven ſhillings and ninepence.—I never carried money ſo long before, ſaid I, without parting with ſome of it.

O conſcience! conſcience! however we may endeavour to ſtifle thee, thou art a faithful monitor, and will be perpetually endeavouring to rouſe us from an indulgence of our crimes.—When I ſaw the money untouched, Thou told me that I had done amiſs, and I liſtened to what thou told me.

When I had but little to ſpare, ſaid I, I always gave a part of that little; and never till I became poſſeſſed of much, did I carry a ſum ſo long undiminiſhed in my pocket;—but I will now atone for my fault. While I ſaid this, I felt benevolence ruſhing warm into my heart;—there is nothing better than to hit a lucky moment.—Now Peter at this very moment hit the door with the knocker; and as it was about the uſual time of his coming, the ſound of the knocker hit my heart.

You, ſaid I, looking at the eleven and ninepence in my hand,—you ſhall pay the forfeit of my crimes.—Long have you ſhut out every ſocial feeling from my heart; but you ſhall never have it in your power to do ſo again; ſo I ſent the old man away rejoicing.

T.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SHOP in any public Street of this City, well ſituate for the ſale of goods; and, if agreeable, the perſon would incline to board in the ſame houſe. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

FIVE Years of the time of a healthy IRISH LAD: He has been a year in this country, and is very capable of managing horſes, or driving a carriage, &c. Enquire of the Printer.

CHRISTOPHER COLLES,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the many generous Gentlemen, who have ſo kindly countenanced and encouraged him, in ſubſcribing to his HYDRAULIC LECTURES: He now informs them, that the principal part of his machinery is finiſhed, and that he expects, in a fortnight hence, to begin the exhibition. Such other Gentlemen as have not yet ſubſcribed, and are willing to encourage this undertaking, are deſired to apply to him immediately, in Gray's Alley: He thinks proper to acquaint them, that as there will be more Lectures than he at firſt propoſed, the price will be raiſed to Non-Subſcribers; that no money will be taken at the door; and that the Subſcribers may ſee the Experiments to the greateſt advantage, not more than thirty are intended to be preſent at one time.

The following ſubjects are to be treated in theſe Lectures, *viz.*

I. The gravity, preſſure and motion of fluids, with their effect on bodies immerſed therein, illuſtrated by a variety of experiments.

II. The action of water on water-wheels; wherein will be proved, by indubitable experiments, the *maximum* load for any particular kind of wheel, ſo that it may work to the greateſt advantage.

III. The action of wind upon wind-mills; wherein will be fully diſcuſſed, the beſt conſtruction and poſition of their ſails; and alſo, a determination of the proper load, for any given dimenſion of ſail, ſo as to produce the greateſt effect.

IV. The conſtruction of various kinds of machines for raiſing water; among which are, ſeveral kinds of pumps, the centrifugal and ſteam engine, and a curious bucket-engine for raiſing water to ſupply a Gentleman's ſeat.

V. A deſcription of the manner of making navigable communications by canals and locks, from one part of a country to another.

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By the APRIL PACKET, *arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* FALMOUTH; *and Capt.* EWING *arrived here from* LONDONDERRY, *we have the following further Advices.*

WARSAW, *March* 25.

THE 23d of this month, the Sieur Zaremba appeared at the head of his corps before Petrikau, with the deſign of ſurprizing Col. Lapuchin, who was poſted there to cover this capital on that ſide. Col. Lapuchin having received a re-enforcement from Colonel Drewitz the evening before, replied to Zaremba's ſummons, by ordering Col. Drewitz's detachment to take him in flank, while he himſelf attacked him in front. After an engagement which laſted for three hours, the Confederates were at laſt forced to give way to the courage of the Ruſſians, and to ſeek their ſafety in flight, leaving 200 Huſſars dead on the field of battle, among whom were two officers. Eleven were made priſoners, and conducted to Petrikau. Zaremba is retired towards Stolknick.

Warſaw, March 25. The Court of Verſailles has recalled all the French officers who had entered into the ſervice of the Confederates. The new Confederacy formed by the Sieur Opalewſki, in the Palatinate of Cujavia, againſt the Pruſſian troops, makes it feared that thoſe troops will be thereby induced to commit open hoſtilities, from which they have hitherto abſtained. Opalewſki, in his Manifeſto, expreſſes himſelf in theſe terms: "Though we have already given them all that we have, yet they are not ſatisfied: they demand of every farmer a ſum of money, a man, a portion of cattle, and a bed. The Nobleſſe then having nothing left but their ſabres, and the peaſants their flails, wherewith to oppoſe force by force."

Dantzick, March 31. The Pruſſian troops, which marched by Merſeritz to Poſnania, have attacked a poſt belonging to Zaremba's corps, 11 of whom were killed on the ſpot, and ſeveral made priſoners. The Pruſſians have entered Liſſa, where they likewiſe made 17 priſoners; and at Rawitſch are 40 of the ſame troops, ſome of which are already advanced as far as Zduni. Fifteen thouſand of them are likewiſe encamping at Marienwerder.

Copenhagen, March 28. The Fiſcal-General has received orders to bring his complaints againſt the Counts de Struenſee and de Brandt.

Yeſterday a Courier arrived from London to the Engliſh Ambaſſador Mr. Keith, who has not been at Court for ſome days paſt, and avoids appearing in public. He is often in conference with Count Oſten, Miniſter of foreign affairs.

Cracow, March 15. The King's Uhlans took 29 Lithuanian Confederates the 12th of this month, near Skawina, who were going to Tyniec, and ſome hours afterwards they took ſeven more; among theſe priſoners is one of the Confederates Counſellors, three Captains of Horſe, and two under Officers, all young unexperienced men. The Confederates under Marſhals Walewſki, Radzimenſki, Dzierzbicki, Prince Sapieha, Kraezy, Littecoſki, Koſſacowſki, and others, reſolved the next day to attack the different corps of the Ruſſian and Poliſh troops poſted on the two banks of the Viſtula to obſerve them, and in ſome meaſure to keep them blocked up in Tyniec; accordingly, while 800 men, horſe and foot, who had paſſed the Viſtula early in the morning, were attacking Col. De Lange who was with his men near Smierconca, 500 or 600 Confederates fell upon Gen. Branicki, who was near Kobyerzyn, about half a mile from Tyniec. The action was very warm on both ſides. Gen. Luwarow joined Col. De Lange, and attacked the Confederates with ſuch fury that they were obliged to ſeek ſecurity by getting to their boats, which they did in ſuch diſorder that many of them were drowned. Gen. Branicki likewiſe beat the Confederates who attacked him, and put them to flight, purſuing them till they were under the cannon of Tyniec. Theſe two Generals, in this action, gave convincing proofs of their valour, and their troops of their undaunted courage. This affair coſt the Confederates 200 men killed or drowned. Our loſs conſiſts only of one Captain of the Uhlans killed, and two ſubaltern Officers, with ſome ſoldiers wounded. The Ruſſians had only ſome men wounded, among whom were none of their Officers.

Warſaw, March 21. A Manifeſto has appeared here, publiſhed by the Nobility of Great Poland againſt the Pruſſian Generals, and principally againſt General Belling. It is aſſerted that the army of Prince Dolgorucki, which conquered Crimea, will enter this kingdom, and that he has already ſignified his intentions to the Regimentary Stempkowſki, and deſired him to make place for his troops. A Confederate Officer, in the diſguiſe of a Jew, was taken up here a few days ago and ſent to priſon, being diſcovered to be one of Pulawſki's ſpies, who informed him of every thing that paſſed.

Venice, March 14. A Sclavonian Merchant hired two porters to work on his fiſhpond, and after diſmiſſing them in the evening, and giving them orders to come to work again next morning, he miſſed his purſe. On their coming in the morning he accuſed them of the robbery, which they denying, he ordered a cauldron of water to be boiled, into which he threw a piece of iron, and holding his piſtol at the throat of one of the workmen, ordered him to take it out, ſaying, if he was innocent, he would be unhurt. The poor wretch obliged to obey, took it out, but his arm was in ſuch a miſerable ſtate, that the nails came off his fingers, and he was almoſt dead; on which the Merchant ſaid he was ſatisfied he was guilty, and ſhould be puniſhed for it. This affair coming to the ears of the Magiſtracy, they have ordered the barbarous Sclavonian Merchant to be arreſted, who will be puniſhed for his monſtrous barbarity.

Vienna, March 28. The Court has ſent to the Porte, the laſt propoſals of Ruſſia, without which that power will not conſent to a treaty of peace, viz. 1. That Crimea ſhall be declared independent. 2. That the Empreſs ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of Aſoph, with liberty of trade and navigation on the Black Sea. 3. That all the provinces conquered by the Ruſſian arms during the war, ſhall be reſtored to the Grand Seignior.

Berlin, March 24. The 20th inſtant the reigning Ducheſs of Brunſwick arrived at Potzdam. The King will receive her at his Palace of Sans Souci, where Prince Frederick of Brunſwick, and his ſpouſe, arrived the 18th.

LONDON, *April* 3.

It has been frequently thrown in the teeth of our Nabobs, that their wealth has introduced luxury and promoted bribery in obtaining boroughs, to the depriving of the landed Gentlemen of their ſeats in Parliament, and purchaſing them out of their eſtates. Mr. Rumbold, in his ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons on Monday laſt, very properly told the landed Gentry that it was not the riches of the Eaſt, but was more owing to their own extravagance, gaming and debaucheries, which laid them under the neceſſity of parting with their paternal eſtates.

April 4. Lord C——, in his ſpeech to the Houſe, aſſerts, that the net revenues of Bengal for 1771, only amounts to 171,000l. though the annual revenue is 4,000,000l. That ſince his preſidency the expences of the military eſtabliſhment has increaſed, till now it amounts to the enormous ſum of 1,800,000l. per annum, occaſioned by the exorbitant charges in all contracts for furniſhing neceſſaries for the troops, by the Company's ſervants.

April 7. The reſolution formed by the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland to encourage the trade and manufactures of their *own* country, in preference to every foreign production, will, it is imagined, *reconcile* the people of this country to the *misfortune* of a Prince's chooſing an Engliſh woman for his wife, whatever opinion they may entertain of the matter in the firſt inſtance.

April 9. Five ſail of men of war, and two tranſports with troops, are ordered to be got ready for Gibraltar.

Advice was yeſterday received, that ſeven ſail of Spaniſh men of war were ſeen cruizing in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Mr. Charles Fox is ſo very diligent to retrieve his former errors, that it is believed he will obtain a dignified rank on the roll of Patriotiſm, and be henceforth hailed the champion of at leaſt matrimonial liberty, that choiceſt bleſſing of the individual.

April 13. An expreſs was diſpatched this morning from the Secretary of State's Office to the Britiſh Miniſter at Madrid.

A letter from Cracow, March 17, ſays, "Prince Poniatowſki has written from Vienna to Gen. Branicki, that the Ambaſſador of France to their Imperial and Royal Majeſties had already ſent orders to General Viomeſnil, to direct the General Confederacy to annul and make void, without exception, the Act declaring an interregnum. Prince Poniatowſki, requeſts at the ſame time, that General Branicki will ſolicit the Ruſſian General to treat the French Officers with civility who were in the Caſtle, that they may return to their own country under their parole with the other Officers of their nation."

April 14. A correſpondent informs us he has good authority to aſſure the public, that a certain ſuppoſed clandeſtine marriage, has not yet taken place; for when the Lady firſt heard of a certain bill being in agitation, ſhe flew into a violent paſſion, and ſaid, ſhe hoped to God the Engliſh N—b—l—y would never ſuffer ſuch a bill to paſs, and concluded with a flood of tears, which plainly diſcovered, the love of Patriotiſm, or the honour of the N—b—l—y, was not the cauſe of ſuch diſtreſs.

COUNTRY CHAT EXTRAORDINARY.

Windſor Park, April 7.

Sir John H—y D—l—v—l. The Patriots have no doubt in repealing the Royal Marriage Act, if they had a good leader. They would be ſure of ſucceſs if they had a good head; and they look up to your R——l H—gh—ſs with ardent wiſhes.

The D— of C—. Bleſs me, Sir John, my friends, the Patriots, ſhould not want a head; ſuch good hearts ſhould accompany the beſt heads. Tell them, Sir John, you can anſwer for me; aſſure them they ſhall never want a head while I have one between my ſhoulders.

Yeſterday, at four o'clock, came on in the Houſe of Commons, a motion made by Col. Burgoyne, for a ſelect Committee to be appointed to enquire into the nature and ſtate of the Eaſt-India Company, and of the affairs in the Eaſt-Indies. Mr. Burgoyne ſaid, the reaſon of his wiſhing to have a ſelect Committee appointed was that a Committee of the whole Houſe could not go through it ſo minutely, eſpecially as it was now almoſt the end of the Seſſion, whereas a ſelect Committee might ſit the whole ſummer. The Colonel was ſeconded in his motion by Sir Wm. Meredith, who ſhewed the neceſſity of ſuch an enquiry, as millions of people were under the greateſt diſtreſs. He related a ſtory that happened in the Roman Senate, where a great man brought home with him three hundred thouſand pounds, one hundred thouſand pounds of which he was ſatisfied with for himſelf, another hundred thouſand he gave to bribe the Senate, and the third hundred thouſand he gave among the dumb votes. Sir William was anſwered by Mr. Thomas Townſhend, who ſpoke very ſtrongly againſt the enquiry being made by a ſelect Committee, ſaying, it was nothing more than putting the affair into the hands of Government, and therefore that he would ſooner wiſh to ſee it in the hands of the Board of Trade, or the Privy-Council, than in a ſelect Committee, as the latter, he ſaid, would be anſwerable for their proceedings; but a ſelect Committee could not. He added, that he thought they ſhould have had this enquiry brought in by Adminiſtration, as there was ſomething alluded to in the King's Speech; but that three months were now elapſed ſince the Seſſion began, and no notice had been taken of it, excepting by an honourable Gentleman independent of Adminiſtration. Lord North ſpoke next, and ſaid, he was glad to find the affairs of the Eaſt-Indies taken up by a Gentleman unconnected with Adminiſtration; that a bill had been brought in by one of the Directors, which he thought was much more proper than if brought in by Adminiſtration; but that he certainly ſhould be for making the enquiry by a ſelect Committee, and ſhould have been for it the firſt day of the Seſſion, as he always thought it the moſt proper mode.

Lord Irnham, Col. Luttrell, Mr. Dowdeſwell, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Burke, objected to the enquiry being made by a ſelect Committee, ſaying, they might as well have no enquiry at all, for that the ſelect Committees never came in their enquiries to any thing; and therefore, that the appointment of one tended only to deceive the people, and would be ineffectual. Sir George Colebrook ſaid, that, as one of the Directors, he could not but vote for an enquiry. Colonel Barre ſaid, an enquiry ought to be made, as more cruelties had been practiſed in that conntry than even in Spain; but he condemned Adminiſtration for not bringing on the enquiry before: The Noble Lord told us (ſaid he) that the beginning of the Seſſion he was in confuſion, in the middle too we were in confuſion, and we ſhall end in confuſion; but, however, as I have always been for an enquiry, I am glad to except this rather than none. The bill however now propoſed to be brought in will give little more relief to that large wound, which I can ſcarcely find words in the Engliſh language to deſcribe, than a bit of Ladies ſticking plaſter. Mr. Dempſter ſpoke next, and objected greatly to the enquiry by the ſelect Committee, ſaying, he was ſure it would end in nothing; that he remembered a few of thoſe Committees, but never found they came to any thing; and therefore that a Committee of the whole Houſe would be propereſt. After a long debate, which laſted till eleven o'clock, the queſtion being called for, the motion was carried without a diviſion. Mr. Sullivan then preſented to the Houſe his bill, relative to the Eaſt-India Company, which was read for the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday the 4th of May.

Nothing can be more mortifying to a free people, than to find themſelves treated with contempt by thoſe who have a ſuperiority only from birth, accident, or proſtitution. Can a ſoldier bear the inſults of his Officer, and to be treated as the ſcum of the earth, the dregs of the people, from his upſtart Officer? And what muſt a citizen, when he hears the tool of a Miniſter treating the mechanic with contempt, declaring it indifferent whether they are ſhot in St. George's Fields, or ſtarve and rot on a dunghill? If ſuch licentious arrogance, ſuch unfeeling inſolence, can be aggravated, the Cocoa-tree has the honour of this Courtly Palm! A Gentleman reading the accounts in the papers of the inſurrections in different counties, occaſioned by the dearneſs of proviſions, ſaid, "he wiſhed the Miniſtry could find out ſome remedy to lower the price of proviſions, or theſe tumults would become ſerious, and prove a general calamity." "Never fear, anſwered a Gentleman, who is no ſtranger to Court ſecrets, the Miniſtry will ſoon quell the riots in every county, and by an expedient that will remove the other evil you complain of." "What is that?" replied the young Jacobite. "A troop of horſe," cries the old Jacobite, "a ſovereign remedy for tumults, the worſt of political diſorders; and, by cloſing ten thouſand hungry ſtomachs in every county, I will warrant the dearneſs of proviſions will ceaſe of courſe."

A letter from Warſaw, dated March 31, brought by yeſterday's Holland Mail, concludes thus: "This moment advice is arrived, that Ruſſia and the Porte have agreed to a ceſſation of arms."

From Scotland we learn, that ſeveral villages are in great neceſſity and diſtreſs, having neither cheeſe, butter, corn nor fleſh.

We hear the Secretaryſhip of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been lately, more than once hinted to Mr. Burke, which he, unheſitatingly refuſed, except Lord Rockingham was to be the Viceroy. The object of Adminiſtration was, by this offer, to have an able advocate for their deſigns on t'other ſide of the water, as well as to take off a ſpy upon their actions here.

April 16. They write from Leghorn, that two large French veſſels, which were bound to Conſtantinople, have been taken by a Ruſſian man of war, and brought into that port.

April 18. Notwithſtanding France has long ſince oſtenſibly abandoned the family of the Pretender, it is aſſerted, that the late marriage of the Chevalier de St. George is the fabrication of the French Court; and that the purpoſes of its originating there will ſhew them-

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ſelves in a few months, as ſoon as ſome matters can be previouſly ſettled with the Court of Madrid.

The face of affairs in Denmark is greatly clearing up, reſpecting the reigning Queen. Since the arrival of the laſt meſſenger on Tueſday, their Majeſties have, for the firſt time, ſpoke of the ſtate of things at Copenhagen, before their principal people in waiting, and in ſuch a manner, as if the clouds would be ſucceeded by a ſpeedy ſunſhine, and a clear and ſerene ſky.

It is not known whether any political buſineſs, between the Courts of London and Peterſburgh, relative to the war with the Porte, was the occaſion of the frequent interviews at Rome between the Duke of Glouceſter and Count Orlow, the Ruſſian General; but it is certain their meetings were frequent, and often private, and that alſo their reſpective Secretaries were engaged by his Royal Highneſs and the General in a long epiſtolary intercourſe.

Letters received by the laſt Dutch mail, remark, that his Britannic Majeſty had actually ordered all his electoral troops of Hanover, to aſſemble immediately at Hamburg. This advice was received from the River Elbe, on the 27th of laſt month; and as the town of Hamburg is ſituated, ſo that a few thouſand troops quartered there and in its neighbourhood, may, with great facility, take poſſeſſion of all his Daniſh Majeſty's dominions in Germany, it is generally conjectured that the Elector of Hanover will avail himſelf of the troubles reigning at preſent in Copenhagen, to ſeize and make himſelf maſter of ſuch Daniſh dominions as may lie contiguous to the Electoral dominions of Hanover.

A Gentleman lately arrived from Dunkirk, ſays, that during three weeks ſtay at that place, no leſs than 400 ſheep arrived there from different parts of England in ſmuggling veſſels.

The revenues of a ſtate, ſays the great Monteſquieu, are a portion which each ſubject gives of his property, in order to ſecure, or have the agreeable enjoyment of the remainder.—Does this idea, in any degree correſpond with what Engliſhmen at preſent experience?

Private letters from the Hague mention, that a loan was negociating there for two millions of guilders, by the Miniſter of a certain power.

They write from Guernſey, that two Engineers were juſt arrived there from Portſmouth, to inſpect the ſtate of the fortifications both of that iſland and Jerſey, which were to be thoroughly repaired.

It is generally believed, that the ſeals will be offered to Lord Camden, on the ſame terms the preſent Chancellor holds them; which, if his Lordſhip declines, it is ſaid that Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey will then be complimented with them.

A tax, it is ſaid, will be laid, at the requeſt of a Great Perſonage, on maſquerade tickets.

By letters from Bourdeaux, dated the 10th inſt. mention, that upwards of twenty ſail of French ſhips and frigates were all arrived there from St. Domingo, within a few days of each other.

Great complaints are made here in England, of the dearneſs of proviſions, and not without ſufficient reaſon; but at Bourdeaux, Marſeilles, and ſeveral other places in France, at this preſent time meat ſells at the price of twenty-pence per pound Engliſh money.

We are informed, that a Great Perſon, in imitation of the King of Sweden, intends to order 50,000 l. to be laid out in buying corn, to be given to poor families who are aſhamed to let their ſtraits be known.

April 20. The ſmugglers from the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, taken by his Majeſty's cruizers, in the courſe of laſt year, have been computed to exceed the value of 40,000l. And the ſeizures made ſince the firſt of Auguſt laſt, on the coaſt of Great-Britain and Ireland, amount to upwards of 95,000l.

April 21. The laſt Paris Gazette mentions, that by a veſſel from the coaſt of Guinea, accounts have been received, that the Pholies, a people deſcended from the Arabs, have lately appeared in great numbers, on the river Gambia, and have committed ſeveral hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh, whom they threaten to diſpoſſeſs of the Gold Coaſt, which they aſſert, was part of the territories of their forefathers.

The above people, ſays the French account, are exceedingly powerful, rigid Mahometans, well acquainted with the cultivation of cotton, corn, and tobacco, and the breeding of cattle, and no ſtrangers to the profits made by the gold, ivory, and ſlave trade, from which, and their intrepid bravery, it is thought they will become very troubleſome neighbours to the ſubjects of Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, April 7.

"Yeſterday afternoon the Grand Commiſſion met, and ſat till eleven o'clock at night, and it is generally believed that the ſtate priſoners affairs are entirely decided. Each perſon gave his vote in writing. The council on both ſides read their accuſation and defence. Laſt Thurſday Counts Struenſee and Brandt received orders to appear before the Commiſſion on the 9th inſt. on which Count Struenſee ſeemed much affected. On Sunday the Counſellors Uldahl and Bang were with the priſoners to receive inſtructions for their defence. Col. Pentz, who is appointed Marſhal to the Queen Carolina Matilda, has a ſtipulated ſalary of 1200 rixdollars, and the revenue of his regiment. Captain-Lieutenant de Carſtenſhield, is appointed Maſter of the horſe to the Queen, and the Sea-Captain Winterfeld, Gentleman of the Chamber. The three Court Ladies de Schmettau, de Sperling, and de Moeſting, have double ſalaries allowed them. The whole expence of the Queen's Houſhold is ſtipulated at 9000 rixdollars. Counſellor Uldahl has laid the defence of the ſtate priſoners, in writing, before the Commiſſioners, in a copious manner. Things begin now to appear in quite a different light than they did before."

It is generally thought that the Court of Copenhagen, to avoid the diſgrace of being compelled into a ſurrender of the Queen, will deliver her up, before our fleet ſails from the Downs, and give a real act of neceſſity the appearance of inclination.

The Daniſh Ambaſſador has, we hear, made a formal demand with reſpect to the deſtination of the fleet now fitting out, and from a late intimacy which his Excellency has contracted with Prince Maſſerano, it is conjectured, that if we proceed to hoſtilities againſt his nation, the Spaniards, who only want a tolerable pretence for war, will not be indifferent ſpectators of the tranſaction.

April 22. The Queen of Denmark, it is ſaid, has been afflicted for ſome time paſt with a ſomnolency that is likely to put an end to the malice of all her enemies.

We can aſſure the public, that Sir Charles Hardy is to command the ſquadron fitting out for the Baltic.

Sir Charles is to demand the Queen in form, and in caſe of a refuſal, is to bombard Copenhagen. There is no doubt but the fleet may come near enough to bombard the town. In the year 1718, Sir John Norris brought a ſquadron of ſhips of the line cloſe to the very walls.

We can aſſure the public, that the ſquadron fitting out for Copenhagen, after finiſhing the object of its deſtination before that city, is to proceed to Dantzick to protect it againſt the deſigns of the King of Pruſſia.

On Monday the Princeſs Amelia's agent paid 500l. to the truſtees as a ſubſcription from her Royal Highneſs to the unhappy ſufferers by the fire at Grenada.

April 23. It is ſaid that a Great Perſonage has ſignified, that if upon examination his ſiſter ſhould appear to be innocent, he is determined to have ample ſatisfaction for the cruel treatment ſhe has already ſuffered.

NEW-YORK, *June* 15.

Lord William Campbell, and his Lady paſſed by here laſt Thurſday, in a ſchooner from South-Carolina, bound for Rhode-Iſland, but did not come aſhore, his Lady being much indiſpoſed.

Laſt week Felix Meigs, of Connecticut, was committed to our goal, for paſſing ſeveral counterfeit 3 *l.* bills of the laſt emiſſion of our currency: He has been examined, and 'tis ſtrongly ſuſpected he is an accomplice of Hooker Smith's, now confined in Ducheſs county goal for the like crime.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22.

Extract of a letter from London, April 11.

"A very extraordinary application has been made to the Crown, by the Earl of Rochford, for a grant of all the iſlands in the river Delaware.—This petition has gone ſo far as to paſs the Board of Trade, and a report has been made from thence, ſetting forth, that there is no reaſon why his Majeſty ſhould not allow the petition, as thoſe iſlands do not ſeem to be included in any of Mr. Penn's grants of the province; that they are chiefly in a ſtate of nature, unimproved, without the juriſdiction of any Court in the province; and that they are a refuge for felons and outlaws. Mr. Penn has exerted himſelf a good deal in this matter, and it now is before the Lords of the Council, where teſtimony has been adduced to invalidate every thing ſet forth in the report of the Board of Trade, in the judgment of every candid byſtander. The thing will be concluded on Tueſday, and, it is much to be feared, will paſs the Council in the noble Lord's favour, greatly againſt the rules of Juſtice, and perhaps to the total ruin of many poor families, who depend ſolely on their poſſeſſions in theſe iſlands for their ſupport."

Extract of another letter from London, April 15.

"The application reſpecting the iſlands in the river Delaware, which I mentioned in the other letter I wrote by this opportunity, was to have been determined this day. But Lord Rochford, much to his honour, withdrew his petition, upon the principle, that thoſe people who firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of thoſe iſlands, while they were in a ſtate of nature, and raiſed them to their preſent ſtate of culture and improvement, were beſt entitled to the Royal favour, ſuppoſing the iſlands not to be within any of the grants made to the Penn family."

We hear from Hopewell townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, that on Saturday evening, the 13th inſt. as one ——— Runyon, was driving his waggon loaded with boards down a hill, about two miles from Pennington, his foot ſlipped, and he fell on one of the horſes, which ſo alarmed them, that they ſet off, and threw him under the wheels, which run over him and broke his breaſt-bone; he was immediately taken up by a Negro fellow, who was riding on the road when this accident happened and carried to a houſe near that place, where he died in great agonies about an hour afterwards.—He was a very induſtrious, ſober man, and has left a wife and ſeveral children.

Capt. Smith, from Hiſpaniola, on the 2d inſt. in lat. 37, long. 72: 20, met with a violent gale of wind, that laſted three days, in which he ſhipped many heavy ſeas, and ſtove in all his quarter timbers on the larboard ſide the next day he ſpoke the ſloop Michael, Capt. Cornwall, from New-Haven for Hiſpaniola, out 6 days, who loſt a cable, beſt part of his hay, and one of his horſes, off the deck, in the above gale; ſame day he alſo ſpoke a ſloop, Capt Saunders, from St. Chriſtophers, and another ſloop, Capt. Hodge, from St. Martins, both for New-York, all well.

Capt. Wilkinſon, from Barbados, on the 7th inſt. in lat. 28, long. 67: 24, ſpoke the ſnow New-Britannia, Capt. Dague, from Gambia for South-Carolina, out 37 days, all well.

On Tueſday laſt at a Court of Oyer an Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, held at the State-Houſe, Henry Karr was tried for a rape; acquitted of the rape, and found guilty of an aſſault, with intent to raviſh; ſentenced to be whipt with 39 laſhes, which he accordingly received on Saturday laſt, and to be pillored the two following Saturdays.

John Thomas convicted, on his own confeſſion, of burglary, and ſentenced to be hanged.

William Davidſon was tried for burglary and acquitted.

John Cunningham was tried for burglary; acquitted of the burglary, and found guilty of larceny.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Morn. Star,	T. Calender,	St. Croix,
Sch. Suſanna,	T. Palmer,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Succeſs,	A. Peck,	Grenades,
Sloop Succeſs,	L. Hammond,	St. Euſtatia,
Sch. Delaware,	B. Goodhue,	Salem, N. E.
Sloop Patowmack,	J. Rowe,	Maryland,
Sloop Sally,	S. Thorp,	New-Haven,
Schoon. Sally,	E. Drew,	Virginia,
Sloop Rachel,	S. Parker,	Virginia,
Sloop Herring,	B. Richards,	Maryland,
Ship Jupiter,	A. Ewing,	New-Caſtle, on D.
Sch. Lovely Laſs,	J. Stephen,	Maryland.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Phœnix,	W. Gamble,	Jamaica,
Schoon. Ann,	R. Robinſon,	Newfoundland,
Sloop Hannah,	J. Woods,	Montſerrat,
Schoon. Delaware,	B. Goodhue,	Salem, N. E,
Sl. Peace & Plenty,	J. Anthony,	Rhode-Iſland,
Snow Alſop,	S. Harvey,	Jamaica,
Ship Minerva,	F. Fearis,	Liverpool,
Ship Jupiter,	A. Ewing,	Londonderry,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
Brig Morn. Star,	T. Calender,	St. Croix,
Sloop Speedwell,	J. Sooy,	New-York.

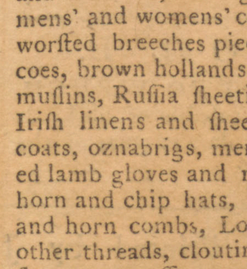
CLEARED.

Sloop Liberty,	W. Tanner,	Rhode-Iſland,
Snow Molly,	T. Woodhouſe,	Cadiz,
Sch. William,	J. Gorham,	Boſton,
Sl. Bonaventure,	J. Waterman,	Boſton,
Brig Conolly,	A. Caine,	Dublin,
Ship Warwick,	C. Smith,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Tryal,	J. Genſell,	St. Croix,
Sloop Betſey,	J. Foſter,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Sally,	S. Thorp,	New-Haven,
Sloop Rachel,	S. Parker,	Virginia,
Schoon. Suſanna,	A. M'Cormick,	Dominica,
Brig Rachel,	E. Doane,	Madeira,
Sloop Patowmack,	G. Rowe,	Maryland,
Sch. Molly & Fanny	J. Buck,	Georgia,
Brig Speedwell,	J. Cox,	Grenades.

PRICE CURRENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Flour, *per hund.*	1	0	6	Tar, *per barrel,*	0	12	0
White Bread,	3	0	0	Turpentine, -	0	16	0
Middling Biſket,	1	12	0	Molaſſes, *per gal.*	0	1	9
Ship ditto,	1	2	0	Weſt-India Rum,	0	3	2
Muſcov. Sugar,	2	17	0	Philadelphia do.	0	2	1
Ditto, -	2	0	0	New-England do.	0	2	1
Tobacco, -	0	15	0	Wheat, *per buſh.*	0	8	6
Ditto, -	1	10	0	Indian Corn,	0	3	10
Rice, -	1	4	0	Fine Salt,	0	1	6
Cotton, *per lb.*	0	1	4	Coarſe ditto,	0	1	6
Bohea Tea, -	0	4	0	Pipe Staves, *p. th.*	11	0	0
Hemp, -	0	0	5½	Hogſhead do.	6	10	0
Penſyl. Loaf Sug.	0	0	11	Barrel do. -	3	10	0
Beef, *per barrel,*	4	0	0	Red Oak ditto,	6	0	0
Pork, -	4	17	6	Bar Iron, *p. ton,*	28	0	0
Pitch, -	0	16	0	Pig Iron, -	8	0	0

STRAYED AWAY



ABOUT the 12th of April laſt, a ſmall iron-grey coloured MARE, 11 hands high, and about 4 years old, with a remarkable bluff noſe; ſhe was ſhod before, and has white hind feet. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to Samuel Cheſnut, at the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, near the New-Market, ſhall receive Ten Shillings reward, and all reaſonal charges; and if ſtolen, to ſecure the thief, Forty Shillings.

Juſt imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillett, and in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, by

GEORGE FULLERTON,

And now opening at his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, a general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon; among which are the following articles, which he will ſell extremely cheap for caſh or ſhort credit,

A Variety of 3-4ths, 10 and 11 nails, 7-8ths, yard wide and yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, ſtrip'd hollands, ſilk damaſcus and ſuſees, velvets, velverets, jeans, pillow fuſtians, check'd linen and printed lawn handkerchiefs, black Barcelona ditto and cravats, ſilk and cotton romals, bed-bunts, bed ticks, broadcloths, with rattinets and ſhalloons to match, tammies, durants, camblets, calimancoes, damaſks, tobine Queen's ſtuffs, grazets, ſaggathies, German mill'd ſerges, black and cloth coloured taffeties, black luteſtrings, mantuas, ſarſenets, ſattins, peelongs, ribbons, womens' worſted and ſilk mits, ſewing ſilks, ſilk and hair twiſt, buttons, mens' and womens' cotton, thread, worſted and ſilk hoſe, worſted breeches pieces, a variety of cottons and calicoes, brown hollands, long lawns, gauzes, humhums and muſlins, Ruſſia ſheetings and drillings, India nankeens, Iriſh linens and ſheetings, Marſeilles quilting for petticoats, oznabrigs, mens' and womens' white and coloured lamb gloves and mits, paper, pins, buckrams, Leghorn and chip hats, felt hats, G. B. wool cards, ivory and horn combs, London quality bindings, Scotch and other threads, clouting diaper, table-cloths, powder and ſhot, a neat aſſortment of hard-ware, &c.

JUST IMPORTED BY

JOSEPH CARSON,

In the Minerva, Capt. Tillett, from London, and the Severn, Capt. Hathorn, from Briſtol; and now opening at his ſtore on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, and next door to Mr. Benjamin Harbeſon's,

A LARGE, NEAT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS,

SUITABLE to the SEASON,

Which he propoſes to ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſuitable trimmings to match ditto, double milled drab cloths, German ſerges and ſaggathies, wilton cloths, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants and tammies, ſtrip'd, plain and check'd camblets and camblettees, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, dorſettees and poplins, black bombazeens and crapes, brocaded Queen's ſtuffs, black ſerge denims, cotton and India jeanets, black everlaſtings, black, blue, pink, crimſon and cloth coloured half yard and half ell wide calimancoes and ruſſels, chintſes, cottons and calicoes of the neweſt and neateſt patterns, curtain ditto, German and Scotch oznabrigs, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, brown hollands, brown and white Ruſſia drilling, dowlas and Prince's linens, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 7-8ths, 3-4ths wide, 10 and 11 nails cotton checks, furniture ditto, dimities and drawboys, Flanders ticks and bed-bunts, tweelled and collar velvets, velverets and velvelures, womens' cloth and ſilk cardinals, ſattins and peelongs of various colours, mantuas and modes of various colours, ell wide perſians and ſarſenets, China taffeties, bengals and nankeens, flowered and ſpotted bandanoes, lungee and new ſilk romals, French and cotton ditto, graſs and Turkey ditto, Barcelona, Spittalfields and Spaniard ſilk handkerchiefs, ſtriped and flower'd ſilk gauze ditto, check, linen and Pruſſian handkerchiefs, flower'd, ſpotted, and tape bordered kenting ditto, a large quantity of fine lawn, copper-plate, blue, purple and red handkerchiefs, flowered and plain ſilk gauze and lawn aprons, book muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, flower'd, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain kentings and humhums, needle-wrought and covered baſket buttons, gold and ſilver baſket ditto, coat binding and ſcarf twiſt, brown and white buckram, beſt baladine and taylors ſewing ſilks, nuns, Scotch and coloured threads, broad ſilk knee garters, ſilk fringe, gimp and blond lace, a great variety of ſattin, paduaſoy, figured and tinſel ribbons of the neweſt and beſt faſhion, womens' Briſtol ſhoes, mens', womens' and boys cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, worſted breeches patterns, men and womens' leather, ſilk, cotton and thread gloves and mits, fans, oſtrich plumes, feathers, garnets, Bugle's and pound beads, hat linings, buttons, loops and cocking, gold bands and gold and ſilver lace, felt and caſtor hats, Leghorn chip and ſilk hats, ivory and horn combs, and combs in caſes, pins, Whitechapel ſquare and common needles, a great variety of cutlery, cotton and tow cards, G. B. wool and clothiers ditto, paſteboards and writing-paper, horſe, chaiſe and hunting whips, bullet, ivory and horn headed rattans, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 *d.* nails, F and FF gun-powder and oil flints, ſhot and bar lead, ſcythes and ſickles, frying-pans, London pewter diſhes, plates, tankards, mugs and ſpoons, ſilver watches, black pepper, nutmegs and cinnamon, cloves and mace, ground ginger, Holman's London ink-powder, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Bridge, Capt. Rogerſon, from Liverpool, and other veſſels lately from England, by

ISAAC HAZLEHURST,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, the following GOODS, which he will ſell very cheap for caſh or ſhort credit, *viz.*

A Large and very neat Aſſortment of Earthen Ware, conſiſting of cream coloured, brown, white flint, blue and white ſtone, G. R. and delph wares, a few pair of neat Bur millſtones, Iriſh linens from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.* *per* yard, 7-8ths, yard and yard 3-8ths cotton checks, 7-8ths and yard wide houſewife checks, linen and cotton hollands, 6-4ths and 6-4ths 1-half bed-bunts, writing-paper, ſuperfine black ſattinet and denim for breeches, ſilk and thread laces, worſted garters, quality and ſhoe bindings, pins, bobbins, filleting, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ſilk knee garters, Scotch and coloured thread, ſewing ſilk, check handkerchiefs, mens' and boys felt hats, Engliſh ſail cloth, a variety of ribbons, printed and copper-plate cottons, ſilk and ſilk and muſlin handkerchiefs, red and blue and white printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, pillow fuſtians, jeans, Manchester velvet, velverets and velures, flowered dimothies, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, ſtriped and flowered tobines, damaſcuſes, lorettas, mozeens, Turkey ſtripes, gun-powder, drop and mould ſhot of different ſizes, bar lead, frying-pans, 8 *d.* 12 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails, oznabrigs, brown rolls, cloves, beſt Liverpool bottled beer, japanned waiters, bread baſkets and bottle caſters, a few dozen of old mats, *&c.*

N. B. He likewiſe continues to give ready money for good Pot Aſh.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subſcriber, living in Bucks county, on the 5th day of the ſixth month, a BROWN MARE, ſix years old, blind in the off eye, the near hind foot white, and fourteen hands high. If ſtolen, whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward; or for the mare only, One Pound, paid by THOMAS CARY.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, HEALTHY MULATTO WENCH, ſeventeen years of age, and is capable of all kinds of houſe-work. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP JUPITER,

ALEXANDER EWING, Maſter;

WILL ſail with the utmoſt expedition, having a great part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to ANDREW CALDWELL and J. WILSON, or the Maſter on board.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 8th inſt. was ſtolen out of the back room of a dwelling-houſe in this city, a ſingle caſe black ſhagreen pinchbeck WATCH, with a long pinchbeck chain and chryſtal ſeal, maker's name, DU HAMET, in London, not numbered. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Watch to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions aſked.

N. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are hereby deſired to ſtop the ſame if offered for ſale.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Amity townſhip, Berks county, on the 11th inſt. an indented French Servant Man, named STEPHEN TASHHIRE, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, has black coloured hair, of a ſwarthy complexion, a caſt with his right eye, can talk very little Engliſh, but underſtands the Portugueſe and ſomething of the Latin languages: He is by trade a barber, and has taken ſeveral razors with him. Had on when he went away, an old wool hat; a light coloured homeſpun cloth jacket, with large metal buttons, and lined with flannel; a green under-jacket double breaſted, lined with ſwanſkin; a ſhirt of Ruſſia ſheeting; long white trowſers, and white yarn ſtockings: He is much addicted to taking ſnuff. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the Tenth Day of AUGUST next,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF DRUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, belonging to JOHN DAY, and Co. in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The Sale will begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold.

Thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of one hundred pounds, or upwards, may have three years credit, on giving good ſecurity, either in the province of Pennſylvania or Weſt-Jerſey; the firſt year will be allowed free of intereſt: And ſuch who may chooſe to pay immediate caſh, ſhall be entitled to eight *per cent.* diſcount.

The quantities are large, and the aſſortment general, and will be divided into lots to ſuit either Druggiſts or Practitioners.

The Drugs are engaged beſt in kind, and every preparation equal in quality to thoſe ſold at Apothecary's Hall. The doors will be opened three days before the ſale, that ſuch Gentlemen, who incline to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of deliberately inſpecting the ſeveral articles, and making aſſays of them.

As the Company are about to quit buſineſs, owing to the acting partner's being under a neceſſity of going to England, they therefore requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them, to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and all perſons having demands againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment.

Catalogues, with the quantities in each lot, will be ready to be delivered a week before the ſale, to whoever may pleaſe to ſend for them.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

Lately imported, per the Concord, Capt. Volans, the Betſey, Capt. Hood, and other veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

JAMES BRINGHURST,

At his Warehouſe, in the Bank, on Front and Water ſtreets, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

A Large and general Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. Alſo, ſheet glaſs, window glaſs, and painters colours, both dry and ground in oil, painters beſt bruſhes, tools, &c. a few pieces of hair ſeating, for chairs, clout leather for pump boxes, &c. and beſt Glouceſter cheeſe. Alſo, has for ſale, good linſeed oil, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

TO-MORROW, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS.

WILL BEGIN THE SALE OF

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE.

N. B. He intends to continue his Vendue every Tueſday.

Juſt imported and to be ſold on low terms by

JONATHAN ZANE, AND SONS,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

AT THE SIGN OF THE HANDSAW,

On the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market ſtreets,

A Large and neat Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, SADDLERY, BRASS WARE, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, &c. conſiſting of, anvils, bick irons, ſledge and hand hammers; bench, ſtanding and hand vizes; Crowley's bliſtered, German and calcined ſteel; mill, croſscut, hand, pannel, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs and key hole ſaws; augers, gouges, chiſels and files of all ſizes; fire ſhovels and tongs; hand bellows, chaffen diſhes, iron pots; kettles and bake ovens; pocket and table knives and forks; ſaſh lines, pullies, pins and weights; braſs and iron H and HL hinges; ſtrap, cheſt, table, dovetail and lime ſqueezer ditto; an aſſortment of flat and round head wood ſcrews; ſhoemakers tools; an aſſortment of ſaddlery, curry combs, horſe bruſhes and fleams; a great variety of joiners braſs furniture; 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 *d.* nails, ſprigs, clout, trunk, ſcupper, and pump nails; tenter hook white tacks, braſs chair nails; iron and wooden ſhovels and ſpades; weeding hoes; Turkey, Crump-creek, rag and whet ſtones; fiſh ſkin; razors and hones; braſs and paper ink pots; wool, cotton, jack and ſtock cards; ſad irons, frying and warming pans; tweezers in caſes; wire and ſnap rat and mouſe traps, ſnap mink ditto; bed ſcrews; braſs and iron wire of various ſizes; roll plate iron; an aſſortment of coffin furniture; common and Kirby fiſh-hooks and lines; houſe and horſe bells; watch keys, glaſſes, ſprings and pendants; bar lead, bird, pigeon, duck, gooſe, ſwan and muſtard ſeed ſhot; F and FF gun-powder; jack lines and chains; coffee-mills; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 Taylor's window glaſs; pewter diſhes, plates and ſpoons; London and Pennſylvania glue; chalk, roll and flour brimſtone, allum, magneſs, red and white lead, Venetian red, Spaniſh brown and whiting, verdigreaſe, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, lampblack, madder, copperas, redwood, logwood, Braziletto, fuſtic, camphor, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, alloes, antimony, linſeed oil; ſhop, ſewing and netting twine; hair cloaths lines, punch, milk, ſand and meal ſieves, oat and wheat riddles and rhean ſieves, ſacken bottoms and lines, bed cords, ſurveyors chains, hemp and flax hackles, oil and black flints, fire ſteels, Dillworth's ſpelling-books, writing-paper, ſealing wax, ink powder, pins and needles, tin in boxes, ſaddle cloths and ticklenburgs, and new American red clover and timothy graſs ſeeds.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

Is removed to the houſe lately occupied by the Widow Morris, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the upper end of the Jerſey-market, and the fourth houſe from the north-eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets; where he continues to ſell wholeſale and retail, very low for caſh,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and coarſe broadcloths, foreſt cloths, German ſerges, wiltons, ſilk and worſted ſaggathies, rich white flowered and watered tabbies, India and Engliſh paduaſoys, plain and flowered ſattins, plain and figured modes, half ell perſians, ſarſenets, plain and changeable mantuas, plain and changeable perſians, ſtriped ditto, womens' velvets, Marſeilles quilting, black, white and blue Hoſe's ſilk ſhoes, men and womens' plain and ribbed ſilk hoſe, ſilk mits of various ſorts, black, cloth coloured, buff, blue, ſcarlet, crimſon and green worſted breeches patterns, ſerge denims, everlaſtings, ſilk ſtripes, ginghams, black and coloured crapes, hatband ditto, bombazeens, poplins, ſtriped and plain bengals, flowered and plain dimities, royal ribs, cantoons and ſattinets for mens' breeches, cotton velvets, velverets, thickſets, jeans and fuſtians, ruſſels, calimancoes, durants, tammies, rattinets, ſhalloons, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens and ſheetings, Ruſſia and Lancaſhire ſheetings, hempen ſprig oznabrigs, Scotch ditto, beſt ſuperfine and common Flanders bed-ticks, bed-bunts, tickings, Ruſſia drabs, nankeens, 8-4ths and 9-4ths diapers and damaſks, table-cloths, clouting diapers, a variety of ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romal ditto, printed ditto of various ſorts, a large aſſortment of cottons, calicoes and chintſes, the neweſt faſhion furniture checks, ſcarlets, crimſons, blues and greens, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, humhums, plain and flowered kentings, plain, flowered and ſtriped gauzes, long lawns, thread and blond laces, fringes, gimps, ready made cloaks, mens' ſilk and worſted hoſe, men and womens' thread, cotton and worſted ditto, japanned tea trays for ſets of China, beſt London buckle chapes for ſilverſmiths, an aſſortment of japanned waiters of all ſizes, plate covers, white, blue and black ladies riding feathers, ivory handled table knives and forks, ditto with caſes, buck and bone ditto, ſets of the beſt double gilt pinchbeck buckles, plated ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, watch chains, ivory and horn combs, coat and quality bindings, a great variety of taylors trimmings, jubilee knives and forks, razors of the beſt kind, Barlow's beſt and common penknives, *&c. &c.*

Said ADCOCK has imported a very large and general aſſortment of Wilton Carpeting of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable patterns, with borderings to match bed-ſide and table carpets, and Turkey and Perſia Carpets ready made.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Captain SPARKS, and in the ſhip Britannia, Capt. FALCONER, from LONDON, by

J. SULLIVAN,

AN ASSORTMENT OF CAPITAL DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the very beſt kind, which are now opened at his ſtore in Second ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, and the next houſe below the Moon and Seven Stars Inn; where he continues to ſell at his uſual low prices. Country Apothecaries and Practitioners, who may be pleaſed to favour him with their orders, may depend on good uſage and warranted goods.

N. B. He has a quantity of Aleppo Galls and Crude Tartar.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 35.

The CONTENTS *of the* SPEECH, *made by the* ATTORNEY-GENERAL ULDAHL, *in Defence of the* QUEEN *of* DENMARK, *on the 16th of March, the Day the* COMMISSION *sat.*

IN an advertisement prefixed to this Speech, mention is made, "of the late revolution in Denmark on January 17; of a Commission being appointed by his Danish Majesty, to try the persons charged with having projected a revolution to the detriment of the King, &c. Also, that sessions and trials have been held almost every day since on the parties accused; that several members of the Commission have been to Cronenbourg, to hear the defence of the Queen on certain imputed articles; that as there are personages concerned in it, that cannot absolutely be ranked with the subjects of Majesty, there arises a problem, "Whether a subject of the kingdom can be appointment their judge." The names of the Gentlemen of the Commission are next mentioned, being in number thirty-nine; and the advertisement concludes with informing the public, "That during the sitting of the Commission, his Majesty discharged Mr. Uldahl of his oath, in order to enable him to perform, with the greater spirit and impartiality, his duty to his clients; and Mr. Attorney-General acquitted himself well. For this purpose he had previously been at Cronenbourg, to confer with his great client on this affair; he afterwards made a speech in that Assembly, with which he entered on the defence."

The speech, to which the foregoing is an introduction, does not contain any particulars of a Queen's examination or defence; but rather some observations on the nature of the business then before the great Commission, and a recommendation to them of a strict adherence to impartiality, preparatory to the Attorney-General Uldahl's defence of the Queen. The most material passages are as follow:

"The King himself now submits his own conduct to your judgment; his most gracious condescension allows you, in certain respects, not to consider the Monarch; you are allowed an unlimited liberty to examine, approve, or censure all actions; and the same condescension allows me also to speak all my thoughts, and to undertake the vindication of the defendants.

"In whatever light I consider this affair, I find so much matter for reflection in the proceedings against the person of the Queen, that I cannot absolutely approve the whole. Equity bids us now to consider the King's and his R. Consort's persons in a two-fold point of view, in the same instant in which the order for her imprisonment was given and executed; we must consider them either as Majesties, or as a married pair; and the former view I think to be now the chief object under our consideration.

"One of the most important questions necessarily and immediately arising from the very name of Majesty, is this; "How far a crime of state can be imputed to the Majesty of a Queen, without degrading her to, and treating her like, the class of the subjects of the kingdom and the King?" And how is it possible to admit such a degradation? The connection in which she stands as a Royal Consort, cannot give the least right to such a step. To mention but one of the slightest arguments; as after the King's demise, and during the minority of his successor, the law allows a Queen Dowager's Majesty to be entrusted with the helm of the state; this very same right also tacitly implies for, and adjudges to a Queen, a total exemption from subjection, even during the life of her Royal Spouse; though a Queen is very far from being entitled to guide the helm of the state during the life of her Consort. And does not her high birth, as a Princess of a foreign state, also directly and absolutely exempt her from that subjection? I think, yes, it does. Can then such a personage lawfully be proceeded against like a subject of the state? Not even to mention here, that it is to a Queen's person the whole state owes the preservation of the Royal line, does she not give us lawful heirs to the Throne? She therefore cannot possibly be treated in the same manner as one who is a native of the state, or an acquired subject of the Crown, and whose subjection only depends on the Monarch's Majesty.

"But we must not content ourselves with having here considered the side of Majesty; we will direct our attention to another point of view; we will consider her only as a married Consort; we will pass over all these rights, of which an absolute Monarch may avail himself rigorously to proceed against his subjects, and to adjust his sentence on them to his own wisdom. Yet even here also I am far from finding, that a husband has an unlimited power over his wife's person; marriage being only a "*Pactum cujus finis in mutuo auxilio et propagatione stirpis consistit.*" Are then not ecclesiastical courts instituted for the welfare of a state, on purpose only to protect these rights, to maintain their order, and to see justice done to the party who brings her complaints against the other before those courts? And can then any sentence be determined upon before both parties have been heard, and that equitable maxim, "*audiatur et altera pars,*" been observed?

"Consider well, Gentlemen, whether in *hoc statu*, and in this instance, the reverse has not already happened. That violence with which Queen C. has been treated, notoriously shews her degradation from her rank, her birth, and her rights as a Royal Consort; nay, in general, from that tie by which she is connected with the Monarchy; and the only way of restoring her in some measure to the splendour of her condition and her prerogatives, is to restore her to liberty; and how far matrimonial obligations can be abolished, may most safely be judged by the ecclesiastical laws of our state.

"Your own wisdom, Gentlemen, your love for justice, and your impartiality, make me hope, that the arguments which I am now laying before you, and such as I shall further alledge, will meet with your unbiassed and mature consideration. It would be needless here to recapitulate all what that Great Personage has alledged in her own defence. All these papers are in your hands. Read and judge yourselves, and then your own sentiments cannot but coincide with my thoughts, and approve of my arguments, of which I will lay before you a deduction more ample, and, I hope, much more solid, than what the few minutes I am allowed to speak before you can admit.

"The King has appointed you Judges, and on your determinations alone the protection of the rights of Majesty, the preservation of monarchial power, and the support of the kingdom's liberty, will depend. In consequence of your sentence only, offences will be viewed in a stronger or milder light; and you are entrusted with the power of degrading a personage from her high birth, her prerogatives, and her rights of Majesty; nay, entirely to divest her of them. You only are now to act as definitive Judges between a Royal Husband and his Consort, whose rights and obligations in this respect have always been equal. We can only defend ourselves, and our defence can be derived from no other arguments than those of justice and of equity."

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

ON LIBERTY.

A Maid from affectation free,
Whose darling theme was LIBERTY,
Fair *Freedom*'s heav'n-born child!
Soft was the music of her tongue,
And this the language of her song;
Her looks serene and mild.

See, sister, in his hated cage,
My Robin shews his little rage,
And flutters in despair:
Now weary of his fruitless flight,
Dejected, see the songster 'light,
And thus express his care:

"When Phœbus darts his morning ray,
And birds proclaim the new-born day,
Ambition fires my mind;
Convinc'd *that* Nature formed me free,
Which gave my voice its harmony;
But Fortune proves unkind!

How thought with torture, fills my breast,
When once the bliss that I possest
Revives at distant view;
Fed by a mother's care and pain,
And by her wings secur'd from rain,
And shelter'd from the dew:

A *truant*, with malicious eye,
That tender parent chanc'd to spy
Conveying food to me;
——Quick to my nest the lubber hies,
Regardless of *her* piercing cries,
He stole my LIBERTY.

Scarce fledg'd, e'er in this narrow cage,
Nor thoughtful of my tender age,
My mistress me confin'd:
O! would some lover, happy swain,
Release me from confinement's chain,
And ease my burthen'd mind;

Grateful, in each surrounding grove,
My songs, successful to his love,
Should glad the shepherd's breast;
My mistress *his* reward shall be
Who sets the captive prisoner free,
To seek his long-lost nest."

Charmer, no more, the maiden cry'd,
Let all thy cares from hence subside,
Go, pretty bird, go free.——
Quick to the grove the Robin flew,
And sung *confinement*'s last adieu,
And hail'd sweet LIBERTY.

S——.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of about Two Hundred Acres of LAND, situate in Whiteland, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and within twenty-six miles of Philadelphia. It lies on the road to Baltimore, and as it is all woodland, is deemed very valuable. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Messr. George Meade and Co. of this city, or to George Ashbridge, Esq; in Chester county.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A CHOCOLATE MILL, with Fan, Breaker, Pans, Kettle, Roasters that will roast 100 lb. of nuts, and every other utensil fit for carrying on the Chocolate-making Business; all of which are in excellent order, and almost new. The purchaser or hirer may have liberty to work it where it now stands, in a convenient house. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Just imported in the ship Britannia, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be sold by

RICHARD BACHE,

At his store, on the south side of Market-street, between Third and Fourth streets, for cash only, the following GOODS, at the most reasonable rates;

OZNABRIGS, 7-8ths and yard wide Irish LINENS, printed calicoes and cottons, of the newest patterns, nankeens, printed linen handkerchiefs, 3-qrs. dowlas, 7-8ths and 3-qrs. garlix, double and quadruple silesias, white and brown clouting diaper, damask and diaper table cloths, fringed and plain yard wide muslins, humhums, long lawns, broad lawns, pistol lawns and clear lawns, demy cambricks, pomeranias, bordered and spotted bandanoes, silk lungee romals, silk pullicat, cotton ditto, black and coloured Persian and China taffeties, &c.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT, CONVENIENT HOUSE, with a yard, gardens, &c. (in Dr. Lloyd Zachary's court) between Front and Second streets, now in the tenure of Rachel Wells. For particulars enquire of Philip Benezet, at his store in Market-street, opposite the Meal-Market.

MAIN AND McGOLPIN,
TAYLORS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they carry on their Trade in Front-street, opposite Norris's Alley. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour them with their custom, may depend on being served with care and punctuality, and their favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD BY
PELATIAH WEBSTER,

At his Store in Water street, between Chestnut-street and Tun-Alley,

SPERMACETI Candles, LAMP OIL, New-England rum in hogsheads and barrels, molasses, RAISINS IN KEGS, chocolate, cocoa, clover seed, duck grass seed, iron tea kettles, Boston shoes, a parcel of hoes, pepper, nutmegs, BARCELONA HANDKERCHIEFS coloured and black, oznabrigs, a few chests of best sweet oil, a few quarter casks of Madeira wine four years old, flax, best table cod-fish, sugar boxes in nests, shod shovels, a pair of large POTASH KETTLES, seal skins dressed in allum and neatly spotted for saddlers use, a few barrels of excellent cyder, &c.

MARTIN DELANY

HAVING lately settled at Appiquimany Bridge, (commonly called Cantwell's Bridge) on the great road from Philadelphia to Dover, on Delaware, takes the liberty of acquainting the Public, that he keeps a TAVERN there, and that such Gentlemen as may be pleased to make a stage at his house, may depend on the best usage, as he has laid in a variety of the first wines, spirits, &c.——He has at a great expence completely refitted the stables, and the causeway leading from his house is made very safe and pleasant.

A large and general Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY and BRASS WARES; alſo, GLASS and EARTHEN WARES, juſt arrived from Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, to be ſold at the moſt moderate rates, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

M A R Y E D D Y,

At her IRONMONGERY STORE, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, oppoſite Black-horſe-alley, Philadelphia, conſiſting of the following articles, *viz.*

THREE, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 *d.* fine drawn and common nails; 2, 3, 4 and 6 *d.* trunk nails; 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 *d.* clout nails; 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 20 *d.* ſprigs; 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 oz. tacks; hob-nails; ſplinter, pad, cheſt, cupboard, book and clock caſe, drawer, writing deſk, braſs and iron deſk and proſpect locks; ring horſe ditto; braſs caſe, braſs knob, ring and mortice locks of various ſizes; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, inch ſtock locks; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inch HL hinges; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch H ditto; cheſt, ſtrap, dovetail, table and T ditto of different ſizes —Deſk, book and clock caſe H, tea cheſt, proſpect door and card table braſs ditto; 1-qr. 1-half, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, 2 and half and 3 inch flat and round head braſs and iron ſcrews; braſs knob, and ring and thumb latches; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch round plate bolts; 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch flat plate bolts; 3, 4 and 5 inch braſs knob ditto; book caſe and chamber door braſs ditto; braſs knob and window ſcrews; ſcrew rings, cupboard turns, cloak pins, chimney hooks, braſs ſconces and houſe bells; common and high poliſhed braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs, and braſs fenders; plain braſs knob and high poliſhed iron candleſticks and ſnuffers; curtain rings, eagles feet for tea cheſts; common and chamber bellows, round and long braſs tea table catches, and common box and braſs caſtors; mill, pit, croſs-cut, hand, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, woodcutters and grafting ſaws; ſocket, paring, turning, mortice, firmers and other chiſels and gouges; half inch, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, and 2 and qr. inch augers; black ſcore, beſt double worm box handled, ſingle worm, aſh handled, and ſpike gimblets; tap and bung borers, center, gouge and auger noſe, taper and other bits; coopers drawing knives; carpenters and coopers adzes and axes; carpenters nippers, ſawſets, red and black lead pencils; ſmoothing, jack, long jointer, rabbit, plow and moulding plane irons; ſugar and nail nippers; plated ſpurs and buckles; womens' barbers and horſe ſciſſors, and taylors ſhears; a variety of razors; an aſſortment of ſtag, and white and green ivory handle, and other knives and forks, butchers knives and ſteels, Barlow, oyſter, cutteau, piſtol capt and other knives; cheeſe taſters; plaiſterers and bricklayers trowels; ſheep ſhears, curry and mane combs; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 inch flat and half round files and raſps; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch rat tail files; 12, 13 and 14 inch horſe ſhoe raſps; ſhoemakers raſps; carpenters, ſhoemakers, ſaddlers and upholders hammers; carpenters ſquares, chalk lines, and one and two foot rules; ſaſh weights, pullies and lines; beſt Turkey oil ſtones, iron and braſs wire; beſt Dutch oil flints, cart and waggon boxes, pewter table and tea ſpoons: braſs and white metal cocks; iron coffee-mills, gun and piſtol locks, fiſh ſkins, chapes, common and Kirby fiſh-hooks, jack lines and glue; a neat aſſortment of braſs drawer handles and eſcutcheons, cupboard and book-caſe ditto, ſilvered, gilt, and tinned coffin handles, inſcription plates, letters and figures; temple ſpectacles, with ſteel and other caſes, and common Dutch ditto; cork ſcrews and ſad irons; T. Crowley's AC, No. 3 ſteel; aſſortment of vizes, anvils, ſledges and hammers, plate or ſheet iron, and ſheet braſs, long and ſhort handled frying pans, and labourers ſpades and ſhovels; Indian bar lead; ſhoemakers awl blades, tacks, ſize ſticks, knives, nippers, pincers, braſs and iron ferrelled awl-hafts and punches; girth web, ſtriped and green cirſingle ditto, broad and narrow orris and livery lace of various colours, croſs-bar and pluſh, ſilk whip laſhes, womens' ſtirrups, mens' plain and three-bared ditto, ſnaffle and Pelham bits, girth and crupper buckles, tooth prick irons, ſilver head and throat buckles, ſilvered ſtaples and plates, tinned ſtaples and rings; a neat aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools, watch faces, keys, ſeals and hands, inſide and outſide chains, a variety of watch glaſſes, pendants, &c. clock hands, gold lacker, clock movements, finiſhed and unfiniſhed, with and without faces, and cat-gut for clocks, &c. glaſs quart, pint and half-pint decanters, pint, half-pint, gill and half-gill tumblers, common and enamelled wine glaſſes, ſalts, jelly glaſſes and and crewets, by the crate or dozen, Taylor's window glaſs; and a neat aſſortment of earthen ware. Beſides the above goods, ſhe has a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

As ſhe receives many of the above-mentioned articles directly from the Manufacturers, ſhe is thereby enabled to ſerve the public on the moſt reaſonable terms, and is determined to do it with the utmoſt punctuality and diſpatch.

BUDDEN AND STRAKER,

Have juſt imported in the Ship CAROLINA, Captain LOXLEY, and other Veſſels from EUROPE,

A VERY LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS, which are now opening at their Store, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Third-ſtreet, and will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſix months credit.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Glouceſter goal lately, JOHN MURPHY and NICHOLAS HAMILTON, who were committed to my cuſtody; the former had on a blue coat, ſtriped linen trowſers, broken on the knee, and a pair of breeches under them; the latter had on a whitiſh coloured coat, bound with black tape or deep blue, with a pair of knit pattern breeches of a dove colour.———Whoever ſecures the ſaid two men, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool,

A VARIETY OF MERCHANDIZE,

And to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh of ſhort credit, by

THOMAS CLIFFORD AND SONS,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, mid-way between Market and Arch ſtreets,

TICKLENBURGS, flax and hempen oznabrigs, Scotch oznabrigs, brown rolls and heſſens, ravens duck, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drilling, brown and white Iriſh ſheeting, German and Iriſh dowlas, Flanders bed-ticks, Ruſſia towelling, diaper napkining and table-cloths, clouting diaper, cambricks and lawns in patches, piſtol lawns, muſlins and humhums, 7-8ths, and yard wide Iriſh linens; a neat aſſortment of printed linens, cottons and calicoes, with a few pieces of curtain patterns, printed linen, fine lawn, figured, map and other handkerchiefs, bandanoe, romal, lungee and other ſilk handkerchiefs, nankeen patterns, muſlin, Venetian patent net, plain and figured ſilk gauze, fringed and ſtriped bordered handkerchiefs, plain lawn ditto; a neat aſſortment of ſilks, containing white, black, flowered and figured ſattin, rich light drab ditto, black paduaſoy and tafeties, 3-4ths ſtriped luteſtrings of the following colours, ſcarlet, green and gold, ſtraw, bloſſom and green, light drab plain, ruby and black, white and pink, ſtraw and white, green and orange, blue and white plain; black and gold mantua, mazarine and crimſon ditto, blue and garnet ditto, rich white and pink ducape, blue and green ditto, bloom and drab morine, white and ſtraw, white, green, blue and pink, half yard, half ell and ell wide perſians; variety of ribbons and ferrets, quality and coat bindings, fine hollands, tapes and bobbins, men and womens' thread, cotton and worſted hoſe; a large aſſortment of men and womens' beaver gloves, mens' lamb and Woodſtock ditto, womens' lamb and kid, white, purple and coloured gloves and mits, womens' waſh leather ditto; a large aſſortment of common, wove, baſket, needlework and death-head coat and veſt buttons, ſilk, hair and ſcarf twiſt, black, white, light and cloth coloured ſewing ſilks, wire and mould ſhirt buttons; an aſſortment of ſhalloons, durants, tammies, dorſetteens, calimancoes, &c. plain and ſtriped camblets, worſted and ſilk ſaggathies hairbines, Venetian poplins, miſſinets, ſilverets and ſtarrets, ſuperfine druggets, ſuperfine cloth ſerges, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe broadcloths, brown buckrams, ſuperfine, ſtriped and checked ſilk and worſted luteſtrings; 10 nails, 11 nails, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yard wide and yard 3-8ths linen and cotton checks, coarſe white and taylors coloured thread, Scotch thread from No. 7 to 50, beſt Glouceſter pins, common and Whitechapel needles; an aſſortment of plated Bath and white metal, pinchbeck, ſteel, and other ſhoe and knee buckles, white metal and horn coat and veſt buttons, locks and hinges, ſmiths anvils and vices, carpenters augers, hammers, rules, &c. frying-pans, ſhovels and tongs, ſad-irons, hand and mill ſaws, ſcythes from 48 to 54 inches, iron candleſticks, ſteel ſnuffers, cork ſcrews, marking irons, &c. an aſſortment of ſaddlery ware; an aſſortment of cuttlery conſiſting of bone, ſham buck, buck, ſtag, ebony and other table and deſert knives and forks, piſtol capt, cutteau and butchers knives, Barlow and other penknives, ſciſſors, ſhears, razors, &c. 3 *d.* 4 *d.* 6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* 12 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails in half caſks, hob, pump, clout and trunk nails, Taylor's beſt window glaſs, 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7 glaſs, crates of cream coloured ware, crates of flint glaſs ware and hogſheads of delph ware well aſſorted, boxes and kegs of large and ſmall bowls, long and ſhort pipes; an aſſortment of pewter diſhes, plates, baſons, mugs, ſpoons, &c. ſeaming and roping twine, common pack twine, and a quantity of ſeine twine and ſaſh lines; a large aſſortment of iron pots, kettles, camp ovens, chair and cart boxes, window weights, &c. caſes of rolled plate iron, hogſheads of brimſtone, copperas, madder, redwood, allum, &c. red lead, magneſia, lead ore, Spaniſh brown, white lead ground in oil and unground, pigeon, duck, gooſe and ſwan ſhot, bar lead, wool and cotton cards, boxes of tin plate, iron and braſs wire, ſweeping bruſhes, boys, youths and mens' felt hats, Bullock's and Cooke's ſail cloth, heavy and light, boxes of womens' calicoe, laſting and damaſk ſhoes, aſſorted, 5, 6 and 7 dozen in a box, pot and foolſcap paper and brown ſheathing paper. Alſo, two cables of 10 and 12 inches, and a variety of cordage, forge hammers and anvils, grindſtones, and a few hampers of good Briſtol beer, &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

A L E X A N D E R T O D,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, two doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

M E R C H A N D I Z E;

Amongſt which are,

PRINTED calicoes and cottons of the neweſt faſhions, muſlins and humhums, lungee, new ſilk and cotton romals, bandanoes, culgee handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton culgee ditto, cloth coloured, black and white Barcelona ditto, blue and white Scotch and Dutch pin-work ditto, black and white Barcelona cravats, new faſhioned roſet and ſilveret ſilk and cotton gown patterns, black and cloth coloured China taffeties, damaſcus, moſeens, lorellas, Dutch cord and ſtrip'd holland for jackets, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 3-4ths and 7-8ths cotton and linen checks, furniture ditto, half yard figured diaper, bed-ticking and bed-bunts, jeans and fuſtians, demin and cantoons for breeches, cloth coloured, black worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, green, blue and cloth coloured ſaggathies, black, copper, blue and crimſon calimancoes, ſuperfine cloth coloured, blue and green durants, wilton cloths, half ell maſquerades, brilliant crapes, rich black ſattin and black ſilk fringes, cotton cards, gold and ſilver baſket coat and veſt buttons, gold ſcales and weights in boxes, buck and bone table knives and forks, oznabrigs and brown rolls, baſket buttons, writing paper, backgammon tables, hearth bruſhes, brown buckram, braſs candleſticks, tully and London gartering, double bolted padlocks, felt hats and ſailors caps, an aſſortment of buckles and hard-ware, bell metal ſkillets, cut ſtem wine glaſſes, decanters, tumblers of all ſizes ſorted in boxes, &c. &c.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

ACQUAINTS the Public, and his kind Cuſtomers in particular, that to the great and general Aſſortment of GOODS he had on hand, he has juſt received a large and neat PARCEL, whereby he is enabled to ſupply any orders to ſuit the ſeaſon, and is determined to ſell them on as low terms as any fair trader whatever; together with a quantity of American and Engliſh Glaſs, China, Stone, Earthen and Potters Ware, *viz.*

GLASS WARE.

Gallon, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint decanters of different ſorts,
Quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers,
Proof bottles,
Vinegar crewets,
Salt cellars and muſtard pots
Chryſtal linings, for ſilver ſalts,
Flowered flaſks,
Cut, worm, and common wine glaſſes,
Ink and cream pots,
Jelly glaſſes,
Fountains and candleſticks,
Quart and pint cans,
Globe and barrel lamps for halls,
Ship lamps for ditto, &c.

CHINA.

Gallon, pint, and half pint blue and white bowls,
Three quarts, three pints, pint and half pint enamelled bowls,
Enamelled tea-pots,
Blue and white ditto,
Large and ſmall blue and white cups and ſaucers,
Ditto enamelled ditto,
Enamelled ſugar diſhes,
Blue and white ditto,
Enamelled coffee-pots,
Round and oblong, blue and white diſhes,
Blue and white butter boats,
Complete tea-table ſets of enamelled China,
Ditto blue and white ditto,
Blue and white plates, large and ſmall,
Enamelled ditto, &c. &c.

EARTHEN WARE.

Two quarts, three pints, and pint and half delph bowls,
Quart, pint, and half pint cream coloured bowls,
Quart, pint, and half pint white ſtone ditto,
Quart, pint, and half pint blue and white ſtone do.
Quart, pint, and half pint black ditto,
Quart, pint, and half pint enamelled ditto,
Cream coloured ſugar diſhes
White ſtone ditto,
Black ſtone ditto,
Enamelled ditto,
Cream coloured tea-pots of different ſizes,
Enamelled ditto, ditto,
Black ditto, ditto,
White ſtone ditto, ditto,
Agate ditto, ditto,
Red engine lath China do.
Cream coloured coffee-pots,
Ditto quart, pint, and half pint mugs,
White ſtone ditto, ditto,
Black pint ditto,
Brown, quart ditto,
Blue and white delph quart ditto,
Ditto pint and half pint do.
Blue and white ſtone pint ditto,
Two quarts pencil'd jugs,
Large and ſmall cream coloured plates,
Ditto white ſtone ditto,
Cream coloured round diſhes of different ſizes,
Ditto oblong ditto, ditto,
White ſtone ditto, ditto,
Agate ditto, ditto,
Brown baking diſhes,
White delph waſh hand baſons,
White waſh hand baſons and bottles,
Ditto butter boats, of different ſizes,
Cream coloured ditto, do.
White flower pots of different ſizes,
Ditto muſtard pots,
Cream coloured ditto,
Ditto pepper caſtors,
Brown ſalt cellars,
White delph chamber pots,
Blue and white ſtone ditto,
Cream coloured cups and ſaucers,
Ditto, ditto with handles,
Blue and white ſtone ditto, ditto,
Ditto and white ditto,
A a large aſſortment of chimney tiles, &c.

ALSO,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, *viz.*

Quarto Bibles,
Muir's ſermons,
Flavel's method of grace,
Teſtaments,
Guardian, 2 vols.
Gray's works.

Orders on the ſhorteſt notice ſhall be immediately complied with, and diſpatched with great care in packing.

As ſaid BARTRAM has got a Pot-houſe, where he makes all ſorts of earthen ware, would be glad to receive orders for the ſame, as he will ſell them on as low terms as any made on the Continent.

N. B. He requeſts all thoſe indebted to him above the time agreed, to make immediate payment.

J O H N M A S O N,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip Severn, Capt. Hathorn, from Briſtol, and by the laſt ſhips from London, the following GOODS, *viz.*

A Very neat and beautiful aſſortment of the beſt wilton floor carpeting,
10-4ths cotton counterpans,
Superfine Flanders bed-ticking,
Glaſs, China, delph and ſtone wares, very cheap, for caſh,
Table and bedſide carpets,
Neat field bedſteads, with all the apparatus thereunto belonging,
5-4ths low priced blankets,
Seamens' cabbin ditto,
Sacking bottoms and cords,
A very neat aſſortment of TOYS.

At ſaid MASON's ſtore, at the north corner of Market-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet; where may be had, MATRASS BEDS of all ſizes, ready made; likewiſe, Seamens' Beds. The ſeaſon now approaches, that the utility of thoſe Beds ought to be duly attended to; for, by ſleeping on them, they ſtrengthen and brace up the nerves, and prevent too great perſpiration, which all Phyſicians (whoſe knowledge is not to be diſputed) allow to be very prejudicial to health; and, as noble and exalted ſouls, I preſume, only want an opportunity of aſſiſting and encouraging the induſtrious, I hope, Ladies and Gentlemen will pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom; and all orders in the UPHOLSTERY way ſhall be duly and carefully attended to,

By their much obliged humble ſervant,

JOHN MASON.

N. B. Genteel Lodgings to be Let by ſaid JOHN MASON.

READY MONEY

GIVEN FOR

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

By JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET.

JUNE, 1772. NUMB. 36.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

From KINGSTON, *in* JAMAICA, *we have received a Paper, dated April 22d, 1772, and entitled as follows, viz.*

TO THE
INHABITANTS OF JAMAICA
AND
BRITISH WEST-INDIES,

FRIENDS *of* LIBERTY *and* SCIENCE, *and* WELL-WISHERS *to the* INTEREST *and* ADVANCEMENT *of uſeful* LITERATURE,

The HUMBLE ADDRESS *and* REPRESENTATION *of* JOHN MORGAN, M. D. F. R. S. PROFESSOR *of the* THEORY *and* PRACTICE *of* PHYSIC *in the* COLLEGE *of* PHILADELPHIA, *in Behalf of that* SEMINARY.

[*As this Addreſs is of conſiderable length, we ſhall here inſert the moſt material articles.*]

THE Doctor introduces his piece with ſome very juſt and proper obſervations on the advantages of *Learning*, for the ſupport of *civil* and *religious Liberty*, and the advancement of political happineſs; in order from thence to ſhew the expediency of eſtabliſhing Seminaries of ſound literature in theſe extenſive and growing colonies. He then mentions thoſe circumſtances which render it ſtill neceſſary for the Truſtees of the College in this city, to ſolicit aid from public-ſpirited perſons in the neighbouring colonies, and introduces his Commiſſion to apply for ſuch aid, as follows, *viz.*

" Another circumſtance for further ſatisfaction I ought not to paſs over. It is natural for thoſe who chooſe to manifeſt their liberality on any occaſion, to require *authentic proof* from *appliers*, that they are properly *commiſſioned*, and have not officiouſly run on their *own* errand; *a caſe not without* EXAMPLE. I think it my duty, therefore, to lay before the public the Commiſſion by which I am appointed to collect benefactions for the uſe of the College of *Philadelphia*, with the teſtimonials annexed to it. From thence I flatter myſelf it will appear, that the ſeat of learning for which I have the honour to ſolicit, is not a *partial inſtitution*, or confined within the narrow circle of any particular ſect or denomination of religion,—or a little *contracted country ſchool*, hid from the public eye in the woods of America, but a Seminary which is now entitled to the name of an *Univerſity*; founded upon the moſt catholic plan, and breathing the true ſpirit of *religious* as well as *civil Liberty*; ſituated in one of the moſt beautiful and largeſt *cities* of AMERICA;—the *capital* of a *province*, which was planted by one of the wiſeſt of modern *Legiſlators*, whoſe name it bears, and which would ſuffer no injury by a compariſon with that of SOLON or LYCURGUS; I mean PENN, ſon of Admiral PENN, by whom, in conjunction with VENABLES, Jamaica was conquered from the *Spaniards*, and added to the *Britiſh empire* in America.

COMMISSION.

To all CHARITABLE PERSONS, PATRONS *of* LITERATURE, *and* FRIENDS *of uſeful* KNOWLEDGE; *the* TRUSTEES *of the* COLLEGE, ACADEMY *and* CHARITABLE SCHOOL *of* PHILADELPHIA, *in the* PROVINCE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

BEG LEAVE TO SHEW,

" THAT upwards of twenty years ago, ſundry " Gentlemen of the city of Philadelphia, obſerving " the rapid growth of the ſaid city and province, thro' " the vaſt acceſſion of people from different countries of " Europe, became ſeriouſly apprehenſive of the inconveniences that might ariſe among them, thro' neglect " of the neceſſary means of *Education*. They ſaw, that " after the death of the firſt ſettlers, (many of whom had " been inſtructed in the principles of *Virtue* and *Knowledge* before they came into America) their deſcendents were in danger of degenerating into ignorance, " *few* of them being able to bear the expence of an education in diſtant places, and there being but little probability, that ſuch a mixture of various perſuaſions " would ſoon unite in any general or *Provincial* eſtabliſhment for the improvement of youth.

" To prevent as much as poſſible thoſe inconveniences, " and to make ſome proviſion for training up a ſucceſſion of wiſe and good men for the ſervice of the community, the aforeſaid *Seminary* was founded, and carried on by private contributions within the province, " to the amount of SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING in twelve years, excluſive of near THREE THOUSAND POUNDS more, given by the Honourable Proprietaries, THOMAS and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires. " But the inſtitution ſtill enlarging itſelf, and the Truſtees finding all the reſources in their power inadequate " to its growing expence, they had no other means left, " but to apply to the generoſity of the mother-country; " and his GRACIOUS MAJESTY, out of his princely zeal " for the propagation of ſcience and virtue among his " American ſubjects, did accordingly favour them with " a ROYAL BRIEF for a national collection, by which, " (in the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-two, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three) " upwards of *Six Thouſand Pounds Sterling* were raiſed " and appropriated as a perpetual capital towards the " further endowment of this uſeful Seminary. Some " aſſiſtance has alſo been procured in the neighbouring " colonies, particularly a late liberal contribution of near " ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS, from the worthy inhabitants of South-Carolina,

" The TRUSTEES are likewiſe making one effort " more, by a general collection in their own city and " province, but are ſenſible that all they can raiſe in this " way, without ſome further help from their neighbours, will be inſufficient for the full eſtabliſhment of a " Seminary, now carried on (to the credit of America) " upon as extenſive a plan as that of the moſt approved " *Univerſities* in *Europe*. And while they look round " them for help, they cannot but turn their eyes towards " their NEIGHBOURS in the WEST-INDIA ISLANDS—" a people bleſt with opulence, and known to delight in " acts of liberality and kindneſs. The large commercial connexion between theſe Iſlands and the city of " Philadelphia, and the great opportunities that city offers, at a moderate expence, for an education in all " uſeful, as well as ornamental branches of *Science* and " *Arts*, it is hoped will not fail to recommend the deſign " of this application to BENEVOLENT and WELL-DISPOSED perſons throughout the BRITISH WEST-INDIES.

" In this hope, therefore, the Truſtees aforeſaid, repoſing ſpecial confidence in JOHN MORGAN, Doctor " in Phyſic, one of the firſt Students and Graduates of " this Seminary, Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice " of Phyſic in the ſame, Fellow of the Royal Society of " London, and of the Royal College of Phyſicians at " Edinburgh, &c. do hereby nominate and appoint him, " the ſaid JOHN MORGAN, to ſolicit and receive the benefactions and donations of all well-diſpoſed perſons " in the ſaid Iſlands, to be by him accounted for and " paid to the Truſtees of the ſaid *College*, *Academy* and " *Charitable School*, who hereby promiſe to apply the " ſame faithfully towards the ſupport and final eſtabliſhment of that Seminary, and to perpetuate the names of " the Contributors among the benefactors of the inſtitution, with all poſſible gratitude and honour, to the " lateſt times.

" Given at Philadelphia, under our public ſeal, " this 20th day of March, 1772.

(L. S.) " JAMES HAMILTON,
" *Preſident of the Truſtees.*

" WILLIAM SMITH,
" *Provoſt of the Col-*
" *lege and Secretary*
" *to the Board of*
" *Truſtees.*"

The Honourable RICHARD PENN, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware,*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING,

" HAVING peruſed the foregoing Repreſentation " and Commiſſion of the Truſtees of the College, " Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in the " province aforeſaid, appointing and authoriſing DOCTOR JOHN MORGAN to ſolicit and receive contributions in his Majeſty's Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, for " the benefit of that uſeful Seminary, I do cheerfully " join in recommending this laudable deſign, as well as " the Bearer, DOCTOR MORGAN, to all benevolent and " well-diſpoſed perſons in the ſaid Iſlands; further certifying, that the ſeveral matters above ſet forth by the " ſaid Truſtees, who are men of the firſt character in this " province, are worthy of all poſſible credit and regard.

" Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of " the ſaid province, at Philadelphia, the 21ſt " day of March, 1772.

(L. S.) " RICHARD PENN.

" *By his Honour's command,*
" JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary."

" For a further account of this Seminary, and thoſe arguments which muſt induce every friend of *Liberty*, *Knowledge* and *Humanity*, to intereſt themſelves in its proſperity, I cannot offer any thing more ſuitable to the occaſion, than the following Extract from an *Addreſs* by its worthy and ingenious *Provoſt*, the learned and reverend DOCTOR SMITH, to the inhabitants of South-Carolina, in January laſt."

After giving this EXTRACT, (*which need not be repeated here, as the Addreſs from which it is taken may be ſeen at large in No. 13, of this Paper*) *Dr.* MORGAN *proceeds as follows*, viz.

" Thus far I have copied from an *Addreſs* that has already had the happy effect of ſtirring up many friends to the inſtitution, among a benevolent people in another country. I flatter myſelf the ſame arguments will not be leſs *felt*, or leſs regarded *here*, among people yielding to none, either in liberality of ſpirit, or the means of gratifying the ſame.

" Such of the inhabitants of theſe Weſt-India Iſlands, whoſe regard to œconomy, or other conſiderations, may induce them to prefer an American education for their children, eſpecially in the earlier part of life, cannot find a more proper place than the College and Academy of Philadelphia. The general good morals of the inhabitants of that city, its exemplary police, its plentiful market and healthy ſituation, and the frequent opportunities which parents may have of hearing from thence concerning the progreſs of their children in learning;—all theſe are circumſtances which give that Seminary a very great advantage and preference.

" For whatever ſome may think reſpecting the advantages of education, in any retired country ſituation, certain it is, that thoſe of a well regulated city are incomparably greater, eſpecially for the youth of America, thoſe of them particularly who are born, as moſt of them are, in country places. Such can have but little opportunity of ſhaking off their *ruſticity*, and acquiring ſome decent poliſh of manners, acquaintance with the world, and uſeful connections in life, if it is not afforded them while at School and College. For, beſides mere *ſcience* and book-learning, many other acquiſitions and accompliſhments are neceſſary, which can be had beſt in a city, ſuch as the French and Spaniſh Languages, Dancing, Fencing, Drawing, and ſome knowledge of Commerce and Mechanic Arts. In a word, there is not a Seminary of learning of any eminence in the world, that is not placed in a conſiderable town. And, indeed, if ſuch a Seminary were begun in the moſt retired place, it would ſoon draw a conſiderable village or town round it, which would not fail to have all the low vices, without the good example and ſtrict government, of a well regulated city. Beſides this, the very deſign of education is to fit men for ſociety; and a perſon enters upon the ſtage of life under every diſadvantage, and liable to every ſpecies of impoſition, who has been, during his younger years, kept wholly ſequeſtered from the world, and unacquainted with its ways.

" In particular, with reſpect to a MEDICAL EDUCATION, it is evident that a city, having a public Hoſpital, with Phyſicians and Surgeons of ſkill and experience, under whoſe tuition thoſe deſigned for Phyſic may have opportunities of ſeeing judicious practice, whilſt they attend the medical courſes of the Profeſſors in the College, is the only proper place for acquiring the knowledge of their art. Accordingly, there is a great reſort of medical ſtudents to the College of Philadelphia, from all the neighbouring colonies. The greateſt pains are taken by the Profeſſors, as well in lecturing, as in frequently examining the progreſs of ſtudents in every branch of Medicine, to qualify them thoroughly for practice."

For the uſe of people in the Weſt-Indies, who may not know the *Courſe* of Medical Studies in this Seminary, the Doctor lays down the rules fixed for this purpoſe, *viz.*

" I. For a BACHELOR'S DEGREE in phyſic, it is required, that ſuch ſtudents as have not taken a degree in *Arts*, ſhall, before admiſſion to a degree in phyſic, ſatisfy the Truſtees and Profeſſors of the College, concerning their knowledge in the *Latin Tongue*, and in ſuch branches of the *Mathematics*, *Natural* and *Experimental Philoſophy*, as ſhall be judged requiſite to a *medical education*.

" II. Each ſtudent ſhall take at leaſt one courſe in *Anatomy*, *Materia Medica*, *Chemiſtry*, the *Theory* and *Practice* of *Phyſic*, and *Clinical Lectures*, and ſhall attend the practice of the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital* one year; and may then be admitted to a public examination for a *Bachelor's Degree* in phyſic, provided that on a previous private examination by the *Medical Truſtees* and *Profeſſors*, and ſuch other Truſtees and Profeſſors as chooſe to attend, ſuch ſtudent ſhall be judged fit to undergo a public examination.

" III. It is further required, that each ſtudent, previous to obtaining a Bachelor's Degree, ſhall have ſerved a ſufficient apprenticeſhip to ſome reputable Practitioner in Phyſic, and be able to make it appear, that he has a general knowledge in *Pharmacy*.

" *For a Doctor's Degree in Phyſic.*

" It is required, that at leaſt three years ſhall have intervened from the time of taking the Bachelor's degree, and that the Candidate be full twenty-four years of age, and that he write and defend, publicly in College, a *Latin Theſis*, or Diſſertation on ſome diſeaſe, or other uſeful medical topic, which ſhall alſo be printed at the Candidate's expence.

" The above ſcheme of a MEDICAL EDUCATION is upon as extenſive and liberal a plan, as in any of the moſt reſpectable *European Seminaries*; and the utmoſt care is taken to render the degrees real marks of honour, the reward only of diſtinguiſhed learning and abilities. A good *Medical Education* is here looked upon to be *not the leaſt uſeful part* of ſcience, as it is both a noble and extenſive branch of learning in itſelf, and of the utmoſt impor-

tance to the health and welfare of society; "There can-
"not, therefore, be too much encouragement given to a
"full and regular attainment of it." 'Tis on this account one *great object* in the Philadelphia College, and intended, to put the practice of physic through America in general, upon a reputable and beneficial footing.

"Having given this faithful representation of the state of the College of Philadelphia, when I consider the great and extensive usefulness of the design;—the commercial connexions betwixt Philadelphia and the West-Indies;—the number of persons continually resorting from these Islands to America, either with a view to trade, on account of health, or for the sake of visiting the Continent, (many of whom are acquainted with the facts above related) it is not to be doubted, that every *generous* and disinterested lover of *Science* must be highly gratified, thus to behold, as it were, the arts and sciences "diffusing their amiable influence over the extensive "country of *North America*," which, scarcely a century ago, served for little more than the haunts of *savage beasts and savage men*. When I further reflect on the pleasure arising in a generous breast, from performing acts of real humanity and benevolence, such as advancing the most useful knowledge;—forming the mind of youth to virtue and the duties of society;—taking care of the lives and health of our fellow creatures, as well as making provision for generations yet unborn;—I say, when I consider these particulars, together with the amiable *character* and *genius* of the people whose aid I solicit; persuaded, that on a subject of such public utility and moment, I shall not be heard in vain; I do, with the utmost confidence, rest the issue of my application on the known Benevolence and Philanthropy of those whom I have now the honour to address.

JOHN MORGAN."

MILAN, *March* 11.

ONE of our most considerable Bankers has lately failed for 800,000 livres, and is gone out of the country. They write from Lodi, that a domestic who had lived with the Bishop of that place, but was discharged two years, got into the Palace in the night, and stole to the amount of 13,000 livres in ready money; but being taken soon after, 8000 livres were recovered.

Warsaw, March 19. The last letters from Mittau say, that the general consistory of the Duchy of Courland has pronounced a divorce between the young Duke and the Princess Carolina of Waldeck, his Consort.

Hamburgh, April 10. We have a report here, that when the Commissaries waited on the Queen of Denmark at the Castle of Cronenbourg, the 31st of March, her Majesty spoke to them as follows: "If you are come to pay your respects to me, I admit you, but if you come with any other intentions, I shall answer nothing. You have my declaration signed by my own hand; I have nothing farther to say to you. Adieu." However probable the above may be, all reports from Copenhagen must be received with great caution.—Her Majesty is entirely recovered from the colic, with which she was attacked some days since.

Letters from Riga, dated the 24th ult. advise, that 30,000 Russians, commanded by General Elmpt, the Count de Tottleben, General Rebinder, the Prince of Isenbourg, and the Prince of Anhalt Bernbourgh, have passed by that place, with a train of large artillery, directing their march towards Poland.

Edinburgh, April 15. By an Officer, who left Belfast last Wednesday, we learn, that the rioters are now mostly dispersed; near three hundred of them have been apprehended, and are in different prisons in order to be tried. This Gentleman also affirms, that there was no engagement betwixt the army and the rioters on the 23d of March, (as was given out) or any other time; and by the prudent management of Gen. Gisborne, all is expected to be quiet very soon.

LONDON, *March* 30.

The Hon. Mr. Stuart, third son of the Earl of Bute, goes to Bengal a passenger in the Marquis of Rockingham East-Indiaman, Capt. Hamilton, bound for Bombay and Bengal. He went out to the East-Indies some time since in the station of a writer, and it is positively asserted, while he acted in that capacity abroad, he lived in so magnificent a manner, that he cost his father upwards of 20,000l. He now returns as a Factor, and we are informed such a plan is chalked out for him by the Directors, that he cannot fail of making a great fortune in a few years.

April 2. It is much doubted, whether the Ministry will be able to carry their plan respecting the East-Indies, in its full extent into execution. The opposition wish, that Laws may be enacted to prevent in future the commission of such horrid acts of barbarity, as those with the recital of which we have lately been shocked; but they will by no means consent that the Crown, already too powerful, shall have the appointment to the numerous lucrative employments in the East-Indies.

Fifteen years ago a quartern loaf and a pint of beer were purchased for 6d. On this day the price of these two articles is 10d.

In the year 1756, the year preceding the above cheapness of bread, the quartern loaf was sold for 10d. and during one week at 10d. halfpenny.

Earl Temple, it is said, has within these few days been offered a high post under the Government, which his Lordship declined.

A plan for considerably augmenting the Crown revenues, by improving the English trade and settlement in Hudson's Bay, has been laid before the Premier for consideration.

They write from Stockholm that the sea is so entirely choaked up with ice on the side of Finland, that it is expected the navigation will not be opened till very late this year.

Give the Devil his due, says the old Proverb, from which a correspondent observes, that there is some merit in Lord North's sending six or seven sail of men of war to Bengal about a twelve month ago, which, in all probability, prevented that province from falling into the hands of the French!

A correspondent observes, that one day the Lord Mayor and Alderman subscribe towards reducing the price of meat, and the next day join in raising the price of bread.—What a contradiction!

We hear that at a late meeting of some of the principal dignitaries of the Church, it was unanimously *agreed*, that in the present establishment, no alteration whatsoever is necessary. The determination of the Bishops to consent to no alterations, is said to be greatly owing to the friendly communication of the famous Canterbury spectacles.

April 4. A correspondent says, that he has been much pleased to conclude, from Junius's setting so great value on Mr. de Lolme's essay on the English constitution, that a writer of so much authority as Junius is no partizan to the republican form of Government, (a system so little productive of true liberty, and which, however many of our great and learned men look upon us as the most perfect model of polity) and that he is a real friend to King and kingly power; the abovementioned performance having for its principal object to compare the republican government, of which the author seems to have a deep and thorough knowledge, with the English mixed and Monarchial government; and to give to the latter, on every point of comparison, the highest preference.

April 7. A Bishoprick which now promises to be vacant in a very short period, has already, it is said, excited some jealousies and contentions among the clerical brethren, all uncertain as they are which Jonas the lot may fall on.

Orders are given for a detachment of the Royal regiment of artillery, and a quantity of ordnance and military stores to be got in readiness to be shipped for Bengal and our other British settlements in the East-Indies.

It is said, that some acts of indulgence will shortly be granted to the Irish Roman Catholics, on account of their dutiful behaviour to government.

April 14. Some writers in the public prints say, that it is discovered that the splendid shew of granting further liberty to dissenters, and the specious indulgence to them is intended to be followed by the establishment of a Bishop in America.

Hampton Court Palace, we hear, is ordered to be fitted up by May, for the reception of a Great Personage.

Part of the duty on the importation of Spanish wool is intended to be taken off this Session.

Last week upwards of twenty vessels from the port of London sailed from Gravesend for the Greenland fishery.

April 15. We learn from Versailles, that Madame de Barre will soon be divorced by an arret of Parliament from her present husband, who, on this occasion, is to be gratified with an estate, called Roquelaure, which has been lately purchased for him, at the expence of 500,000 livres.

The several petitions which have been presented to the House of Commons this Sessions, complaining of the present high price of corn, are referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The Duchess of Cumberland, it is said, supports the the dignity of her station, having all ceremonies performed on the knee, and her Gentleman holding the privy-purse behind her.

A correspondent recommends the following as a short way to reduce the price of provisions: hang the engrossers, drown the salesmen, burn the carcase-butchers, transport the mealmen, put the bakers in the pillory, imprison the butter factors, and compel every farmer to bring his whole stock of grain to market, within six months after it is threshed.

April 18. A correspondent assures us, if the Parliament would have allowed the importation of grain, &c. from the American colonies, that an eminent merchant in the city, would have engaged to have imported 800,000 bushels only, into the port of London, and that the returns thereof should be in goods, the product of this kingdom.

It is said the plan for setting up Scripture as the only rule of faith, is favoured only by three Right Reverend Divines, but, notwithstanding their great inferiority of numbers on the Bench, the Clerical Petitioners have great hopes, that in the long run, Scripture will carry it against the thirty-nine articles.

The French Ambassador was on Wednesday at St. James's. It is reported, that he has lately had advices, which contain fresh and strong assurances from the King his Master, of the pacific inclinations of that Monarch, and his steady resolution to adopt no measures against his Britannic Majesty, which may tend to interrupt the mutual peace of the two kingdoms.

We hear that the intrepid Mr. Stephen, by the recommendation of his countryman Lord Mansfield, notwithstanding their political differences, is to go over to Denmark, to demand a restoration of that amiable Queen, together with her fortune. His figure and stern countenance may have some effect on the timid, cowardly Danes.

April 21. We are informed that a rendezvous house was opened in Wapping for inlisting seamen to man the fleet destined for the Baltic.

A correspondent desires us to caution the public, against giving any credit to the reports now circulating relative to the affairs of Denmark. It is certain, that none of his Majesty's servants, even those who approach nearest his person and enjoy his confidence, know any thing about the young Queen, or the proceedings going on against her: however, it is generally said, by those who are most capable of guessing, that she will never come to England; nay, they even make it a doubt, whether the whole affair will ever be published to the world.

The giving a regiment to Sir Robert Murray Keith, contrary to all the military rules, hath excited a general discontent in the army, who are all injured; but those Gentlemen who are nearest in pretensions to regiments, are most exasperated.

The number of paragraphs containing false news relating to the affairs of Denmark, all smell of Papists, who would exite the mob against the free Protestant Danes, and the house of Brunswick, gives general apprehensions, that the Papists intend to embark us in a war with our Protestant neighbours, that the taxes which must ensue may turn the present scarcity into an absolute famine.

Yesterday the charity children of London preceded the coach of the Lord Mayor, which was most elegantly ornamented, to St. Bride's church, where a sermon was preached by Dr. Hinchliffe, the Bishop of Peterborough. In his Lordship's coach was Mrs. Trecothick; many other ladies graced the coaches of the other Aldermen, amongst whom were Aldermen Crosby, Stephenson, Harley, Turner, &c. Mrs. Bull was in Mr. Sheriff Bull's coach, and Miss Wilkes appeared in her father's chariot.

Mr. Wilkes's daughter was with him in his chariot yesterday going towards the city; the horses had as much blue ribbon about them as might have served for a general election. The gaping holliday-folk looking on all the time as he passed through the Strand, but not one huzza could he get, though his head was nodding, like a Chinese figure, at every object that noticed him.

All hopes of a treaty of peace between the Russians and the Porte have vanished, for the present; and, therefore, a war in the east of Europe is apprehended. The Courts of Petersburgh and Vienna, long hostile to one another, are now reconciled, from their common aversion to the cession of Polish Prussia to the House of Brandenburgh.

For some days past it has been confidently reported, that a fleet of ten ships of the line, with three frigates, a fireship, and two bomb ketches, are now preparing to be sent against Denmark. Intelligent persons, however, seem to consider this armament as a matter of parade, intended only to exercise the fleet, and remark, that it is no uncommon practice. Notwithstanding the fitting out a fireship and bombs, give us some room to suppose that more may be intended than mere parade; advices from Portsmouth and Plymouth, give us positive assurances, that a powerful fleet is actually getting ready with all diligence; and we are informed they are to rendezvous in the Downs.

The following is said to be a list of the ships and commanders appointed on this occasion:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Captains.*
Marlborough	74 flag ship,	Bickerton,
Albion	74	Barrington,
Centaur	74	Bentinck,
Egmont	74	Jekyl,
Resolution	74	Hotham,
Torbay	74	Wallace,
Triumph	74	Suckling,
Asia	74	King,
Somerset	64	E. Hughes,
Worcester	64	R. Hughes.

Frigates. Glory, Thames, and Southampton. Fireship. Strombolo. Bombs. Carcass and Racehorse.

To LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSEND, VICEROY *of* IRELAND.

——*assume a Virtue if you have it not.*
SHAKESPEARE.

"MY LORD,

"THE object of this epistle to your Lordship is advice, which if pursued, may recover your lost name; bring back from infamy, your obscured reputation, gain your pardon from the people, and may render you a good subject, and a faithful servant to your King. Learn my Lord, that it is virtue can alone impart the Patent of Nobility; give some respect to applause, and some fear to censure; convince the rational part of this kingdom, that you are not beneath the one, and unworthy of the other; and above all things, remember fallen Woolsey's speech to Cromwell, and record on the table of your heart this line, "Be just, and fear not." I address you, my Lord, in your political capacity, it is in that station, I wish to be your friend, that by reclaiming you, I may serve my country: As Lord Townsend, I believe you are subject to as few vices as any Nobleman in the kingdom; but as his Excellency the Viceroy of Ireland, you are the greatest scourge this injured nation has been possessed of since the days of brass money and wooden shoes; your deportment here is such, as to bar every tribute of praise, which the loyal people of this kingdom would willingly pay the representative of their King,—but which the free people of this abused country, cannot give to you, my Lord, who have disgraced the representation. Permit me now to state to your Lordship, one of the most capital grievances that this unhappy kingdom labours or rather groans under; it is the Pension List, now and ever the object of national contempt, and late of *Parliamentary*

enquiry. It is the duty of your office, to inform his Majesty of his Irish affairs; if you conceal the truth of those things from him, which concern his justice or his honour, you are as dangerous a traitor to his state, as he that riseth in arms against him; therefore inform him, that this neglected kingdom is burdened and oppressed with pensions; tell him, his faithful subjects of Ireland are of opinion, that the undeserving, more than balance the deserving, in the motly catalogue of Pensioners; tell him, he is deceived in his grants, and therefore (if he pleases) they can have no force; remind him that Pensions were formerly granted as rewards, for the faithful services of such who were old, and incapable of duty, or as an extraordinary acknowledgment to merit, but when they have been bestowed on the *Unworthy*, or wantonly and profusely granted through the partial influence of a *Minister* or an *Harlot*; that then our jealous ancestors have not been wanting in their remonstrances, and the Commons have frequently placed such lavish grants amongst the principle articles of impeachment against obnoxious Ministers, for they well knew, my Lord, that when the revenue was exhausted by pensions, the state would ultimately become the sufferer.—*Omnia venalin, omnia exeunt in lucrum.*

Dublin, April 10, 1772. PORTIUS.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 13.

Monday last a sloop from New-York arrived at Newport, and after reporting her cargo at the Custom-House, was proceeding up the river on Tuesday. The Gaspee armed schooner, then lying near Newport, immediately gave chace to the sloop, crowding all the sail she could make, but the people on board not being acquainted with the river, at three o'clock in the afternoon she ran on Namquit Point, near Pawtuxet. About twelve at night a great number of people in boats boarded the schooner, bound the crew, and sent them ashore, after which they set fire to the vessel, and destroyed her. A pistol was discharged by the Captain of the schooner, and a musquet or pistol from one of the boats, by which the Captain was wounded, the ball passing through one of his arms, and lodging in the lower part of his belly. He was immediately taken to Pawtuxet, and we are told is in a fair way to recover.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 29.

The public prints brought from England by a ship arrived at Casco-Bay, contain accounts of the scarcity of provisions in many parts of England; the poor being in great distress for the means of subsistance.—At Deal, it is said, that even the game which used to be brought from France and Flanders is entirely stopped, as the inhabitants of those countries are also in great want.—At Northampton, a hind quarter of mutton has not been to be purchased for some months past, they being all sent to London.—In a small town within a ten miles of London, all the sheeps' plucks being bought up by a Gentleman for his cats, and a Lady for her dogs, so that the poor of that place cannot get so much as a bit of sheeps' liver or lights; much less will this humane people suffer their animals to be defrauded of their hearts.—At Sunderland, several Gentlemen made a visitation to the different districts of that town: In prosecuting this work, they became witnesses of such scenes of human woe as can scarcely be supposed to exist in a Christian country.—Many families had for some time subsisted on *bran* and *bullocks blood mixed together*, and some for want of *bran sufficient*, added a little *saw dust* to their scanty pittance, and it was thought that had it not been for this timely visit many scores would literally have perished for want, as the industrious poor were unemployed, owing to all the ships being laden, and prevented by contrary winds from proceeding on their respective voyages.

These distresses have occasioned several mobs and riots.—At Chelmsford about 50 assembled in the evening of the 12th of April, and increased to 300 by morning, when they went to several mills, and took large quantities of flour, and carried it in waggons, under a strong guard, to the Market-place, to sell at a price approved of—They then went to the farmers houses regaling themselves, and collecting grain from them to carry to the market. The same is done at Sudbury, Colcester, Whiteham, &c.—The inhabitants were in such great consternation, that they had sent to the War-office for troops to quell the rioters.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of New-Jersey are to meet at Perth-Amboy on Wednesday, the 19th of August next.

Capt. Valance, from Surinam, on the 18th inst. in lat. 32, long. 70: 30, spoke the brig Chance, Captain Atkinson, from London for Georgia, out 7 weeks; and on the 23d, 30 leagues N. W. of Cape Henlopen, spoke the snow Molly, Capt. Woodhouse, from this port for Cadiz, out 24 hours, all well.

Capt. Bingley, from Jamaica, on the 18th inst. in lat. 38: 18, long. 74, spoke a brig from Jamaica for New-York, out 39 days.

Capt. Hammond arrived here from the coast of Africa, but last from Nevis, informs us, that he left Seraloon about three months ago, where he heard there had been a very sickly time up the River Gambia; that Governor de Bert, and all the traders at James's Fort, on that River, were dead, and that the Doctor was the only white man living belonging to the fort. He also informs, that a few days before he sailed, Capt. Savery, in a brig belonging to London, trading at Camaranco, having got about 65 slaves on board, they rose upon the white people, killed the Captain, Mate, and all the crew, except a boy; and that the vessel was afterwards re-taken by one Mr. Cleveland, a trader, who recovered about 20 of the slaves, and intended to send the brig home, for the benefit of the insurers.

Capt. Bowditch, from Grenada, on the 4th inst. off Turk's Island, spoke the ship Lark, Capt. Biddle, from this port for Hispaniola, out 18 days; and on the 23d, in lat. 36: 48, long. 73: 48, spoke a brig, Capt. Herring, from White-Haven for North-Carolina.

By Capt. Bowditch we learn, that Governor Leyborne had sailed from Grenada for St. Vincents and Tobago, before he left that place, and had appointed Andrew Irwin, Esq; Deputy, in his stead; and that the Courts were opened and a Judge appointed by the Governor.—We likewise learn, that a large French ship, from Cape Francois bound to Old France, loaded with Indigo, Coffee, Sugars, &c. was cast away on the 28th of May, on the Corcusses, and that part of her cargo was saved and carried to Turk's Island.

Captain Neill, from North-Carolina, informs, that about four weeks ago, a new ship, belonging to one Mr. Williams, of that place, bound to London, was cast away on Ocracock bar, where the vessel was beat to pieces, and the cargo lost, but the sails and rigging saved.

Capt. Wilson, from Lisbon informs, that on the first of May arrived there a Packet, in five days from Falmouth, who, it was said, brought an account that ten ships of the line, two frigates, two bombs, and a fire ship had actually sailed from England for Denmark.—On his passage, the first inst. in lat. 29: 33, long. 57, he spoke a brig from Virginia for Grenada, out 11 days, who said, that a schooner, then in sight, was the Britannia, from Philadelphia for Grenada, out 13 days; June 5, in lat. 31: 56, long. 60: 30, spoke a brig from Piscataqua for Grenada.

Captain Price, in a brig, from this port, arrived at Dominica on the 25th ult. and was to sail for the Bay of Honduras in a few days afterwards.

We hear, that Mr. WILLIAM POWER, Writing-Master, is just arrived from Dublin, who is said to be an accomplished Penman, and intends to reside in this City.

We are informed, that the Managers of the New-Ark Land and Cash Lottery, met at Newport, in New-Castle County, on the 23d inst. agreeable to appointment, to draw the Third Class, but could not, with any propriety, proceed, on account of the large sums remaining unpaid, for Tickets in the First and Second Classes; this, they hope, will be a sufficient apology, for postponing the drawing, until that money is collected, and excite those indebted immediately to pay.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig George,	J. Wilson,	Lisbon,
Brig Content,	D. Wilkinson,	Barbados,
Brig Elizabeth,	J. Davidson,	Jamaica,
Sloop Mary Ann,	C. Gilbert,	Anguilla,
Brig Nancy,	J. Hanse,	Jamaica,
Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Schooner Nancy,	J. Neill,	North Carolina,
Schooner Chance,	A. Bunting,	North-Carolina,
Schooner Mary,	J. Perrot,	Bermuda,
Sloop Friendship,	A. Adderly,	New-Providence,
Schooner Industry,	R. Parker,	Piscataqua,
Schooner Priscilla,	W. Wase,	Maryland,
Sloop Defiance,	P. Winslow,	North-Carolina,
Schooner Industry,	J. Barry,	Halifax,
Sloop Molly,	E. Rogers,	Boston,
Sloop Peggy,	E. Bingley,	Jamaica,
Sloop Dispatch,	S. Thompson,	North-Carolina,
Brig Anna,	G. Carr,	Dominica,
Schooner Neptune,	J. King,	North-Carolina,
Sl. Nor. Carolina	P. G. Simpson,	North-Carolina,
Brig Burke,	N. Valance,	Surinam.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Britannia,	R. Eyres,	Lisbon,
Schooner Nancy,	J. Neill,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Molly,	E. Rogers,	Boston,
Sloop Industry,	R. Parker,	Boston,
Schooner Mary,	J. Perrot,	Halifax,
Schooner Industry,	M. Williamson,	Halifax.

CLEARED.

Sloop Molly,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Island,
Ship Minerva,	F. Faries,	Liverpool,
Schooner Sally,	E. Drew,	Virginia,
Sloop Speedwell,	J. Sooy,	New-York,
Schoon. Delaware,	B. Goodhue,	Salem, N. E.
Schoon. Rebecca,	C. Lowe,	St. Vincents,
Sloop Hannah,	J. Woods,	Montserrat,
Sloop Mary,	R. Prudden,	Bermuda,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
Sl. Peace & Plenty,	J. Anthony,	Rhode-Island,
Ship Sally,	S. Covel,	Lisbon,
Schooner Nancy,	J. Neill,	North-Carolina,
Brig Industry,	W. Keith,	Halifax,
Sh. Queen of Portu.	J. Castle,	Lisbon,
Brig Morning Star,	T. Callender,	St. Croix,
Ship Phœnix,	W. Gamble,	Jamaica.

PRICE CURRENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Flour, *per hund.*	1	1	0	Tar, *per barrel*,	0	12	0
White Bread,	3	0	0	Turpentine, -	0	16	0
Middling Bisket,	1	12	0	Molasses, *per gal.*	0	1	9
Ship ditto,	1	2	6	West-India Rum,	0	3	2
Muscov. Sugar,	2	15	0	Philadelphia do.	0	2	3
Ditto, -	2	0	0	New-England do.	0	2	1
Tobacco, -	0	15	0	Wheat, *per bush.*	0	8	4
Ditto, -	1	10	0	Indian Corn,	0	3	10
Rice, -	1	4	0	Fine Salt,	0	1	6
Cotton, *per lb.*	0	1	4	Coarse ditto,	0	1	3
Bohea Tea, -	0	4	0	Pipe Staves, *p. th.*	10	0	0
Hemp, -	0	0	5½	Hogshead do.	7	0	0
Pensyl. Loaf Sug.	0	0	11	Barrel do. -	3	5	0
Beef, *per barrel*,	4	0	0	Red Oak ditto,	6	0	0
Pork, -	4	17	6	Bar Iron, *p. ton*,	28	0	0
Pitch, -	0	16	0	Pig Iron, -	8	0	0

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26th, 1772.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS the Subscriber's Store was broke open last night, and the following goods carried off, *viz.* One piece of half-ell wide silk mantua, about 60 yards, yellow shot with white; one piece of ditto, about 60 yards, blue shot with white; two pieces of light blue India taffety; five or six pieces of black ditto; one piece of red printed linen Bengal stripe; one piece of purple ditto; one piece of yellow ditto; several pieces of silk romal and spotted bandanoe handkerchiefs; several patches of cambrick, and some sewing-silks. Whoever apprehends the person or persons concerned in the said robbery, or gives information, so that he or they may be convicted of the same, or the goods be recovered, shall receive the above reward: And all persons, particularly masters of shallops, ferry-men, &c. to whom the said Goods may be offered, or who may discover them in the hands of suspicious persons, are requested to detain them, and give information to

THOMAS BARTOW.

ON Thursday next, the 2d of July, at nine o'clock, at the late dwelling-house of THOMAS ANDERTON, deceased, in Market-street, a few doors above the London Coffee-house, will be sold by Public Vendue, the remainder of the effects of the said ANDERTON, consisting of the following articles, *viz.* Best ground flowered and labelled decanters, with silver corks and rings, best ground flowered and labelled ditto, with ground stoppers, ground flowered decanters with ground stoppers, half gallon decanters ground and labelled water, best cut glass salts, best cut casters, silver mounted, of different kinds, best cut and labelled pickle stands, plain casters and frames, cut and flowered water-glasses, best cut vinegar crewets, cut and flowered drinking glasses, flowered ditto with enamelled stems, best flowered tumblers with ground bottoms, best pint decanters, flowered and labelled, with ground stoppers, best plain pint ditto with ground bottoms and stoppers, half pint ditto flowered and plain, some large specia bottles with brass tops, some elegant candlesticks, plain quart and pint tumblers with ground bottoms, pint and half pint glass canns with ditto, large receivers and bolt heads, one large retort, a large parcel of best Morocco leather, a quantity of best velvet corks, and sundry houshold and kitchen furniture——which may be viewed any time before the day of sale.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN the 24th inst. out of John Stacy's shallop, at the Falls of Trenton, the following goods, by a certain DANIEL M'DANIEL, born in Scotland; a Silver Watch, maker's name Thomas Vernon, Liverpool, No. 1099, with a coat of arms carved on the outside case, and opens with the point of a pin; a white coat with yellow catgut buttons, and the button holes bound with light coloured tape; a beaver hat with silk lining, and very greasy; a striped jacket, with the back parts of it linen, and lined with the same as the fore parts. He is a slender, thin faced fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, the calf of one of his legs is very much swelled and walks very lame, and has dark brown hair. Had on when he went away, a pair of striped ticken trowsers, and a check shirt.—Whoever apprehends the said Daniel M'Daniel, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that the goods may be had again, shall receive the above reward; but for the thief only, one half, and all reasonable charges paid by the Subscriber, living at the corner of Front and Almond streets, in Southwark.

JOHN STACY.

FOR NORTH-CAROLINA,

THE SLOOP
NANNIE AND PEGGIE,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
MASTER;

HAS good accommodations for passengers, and will sail by the 1st of July. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Alexander Mills, in Race-street, or the said Master on board, now lying at Mr. Night's wharf.

THOMAS SIMMONS,
SILK DYER AND SCOURER,
FROM LONDON,

ACQUAINTS the Public, that he carries on the said business in Pewter-Platter-Alley, near the Two Friends, where he cleans or dyes all kinds of Ladies silks, sattins, cloaks, hats, cardinals, &c. in the neatest and most approved manner. Also, Gentlemens' clothes cleaned with the utmost care. Likewise, silk stockings washed and smoaked, and worsted, linen and cotton yarn dyed at the shortest notice.——Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on their clothes, &c. being done in the best manner, and returned with the greatest expedition.

N. B. Storekeepers who have damaged goods, may have them repaired and made fit for sale at a reasonable rate.

A V E N D U E

For the public Sale of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, is kept every week on Friday (and often on Saturday)

BY WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his Vendue-store, the upper end of Second-street,

THOSE who please to favour him with the sale of any Goods which they have to dispose of in that way, may depend on his best endeavours to please them.

A V E N D U E

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thursday, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

Juſt imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillett, and in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, by

GEORGE FULLERTON,

And now opening at his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, a general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon; among which are the following articles, which he will ſell extremely cheap for caſh or ſhort credit,

A Variety of 3-4ths, 10 and 11 nails, 7-8ths, yard wide and yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, ſtrip'd hollands, ſilk damaſcus and ſufees, velvets, velverets, jeans, pillow fuſtians, check'd linen and printed lawn handkerchiefs, black Barcelona ditto and cravats, ſilk and cotton romals, bed-bunts, bed ticks, broadcloths, with rattinets and ſhalloons to match, tammies, durants, camblets, calimancoes, damaſks, tobine Queen's ſtuffs, grazets, ſaggathies, German mill'd ſerges, black and cloth coloured taffeties, black luteſtrings, mantuas, ſarſenets, ſattins, peelongs, ribbons, womens' worſted and ſilk mits, ſewing ſilks, ſilk and hair twiſt, buttons, mens' and womens' cotton, thread, worſted and ſilk hoſe, worſted breeches pieces, a variety of cottons and calicoes, brown hollands, long lawns, gauzes, humhums and muſlins, Ruſſia ſheetings and drillings, India nankeens, Iriſh linens and ſheetings, Marſeilles quilting for petticoats, oznabrigs, mens' and womens' white and coloured lamb gloves and mits, paper, pins, buckrams, Leghorn and chip hats, felt hats, G. B. wool cards, ivory and horn combs, London quality bindings, Scotch and other threads, clouting diaper, table-cloths, powder and ſhot, a neat aſſortment of hard-ware, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SHOP in any public Street of this City, well ſituate for the ſale of goods; and, if agreeable, the perſon would incline to board in the ſame houſe. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

FIVE Years of the time of a healthy IRISH LAD: He has been a year in this country, and is very capable of managing horſes, or driving a carriage, &c. Enquire of the Printer.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Amity township, Berks county, on the 11th inſt. an indented French Servant Man, named STEPHEN TASHHIRE, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, has black coloured hair, of a ſwarthy complexion, a caſt with his right eye, can talk very little Engliſh, but underſtands the Portugueſe and ſomething of the Latin languages: He is by trade a barber, and has taken ſeveral razors with him. Had on when he went away, an old wool hat; a light coloured homeſpun cloth jacket, with large metal buttons, and lined with flannel; a green under-jacket double breaſted, lined with ſwanſkin; a ſhirt of Ruſſia ſheeting; long white trowſers, and white yarn ſtockings: He is much addicted to taking ſnuff. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the Tenth Day of AUGUST next,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF DRUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, and PATENT MEDICINES,

belonging to JOHN DAY, and Co. in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The Sale will begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold.

Thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of one hundred pounds, or upwards, may have three years credit, on giving good ſecurity, either in the province of Pennſylvania or Weſt-Jerſey; the firſt year will be allowed free of intereſt: And ſuch who may chooſe to pay immediate caſh, ſhall be entitled to eight *per cent.* diſcount.

The quantities are large, and the aſſortment general, and will be divided into lots to ſuit either Druggiſts or Practitioners.

The Drugs are engaged beſt in kind, and every preparation equal in quality to thoſe ſold at Apothecary's Hall. The doors will be opened three days before the ſale, that ſuch Gentlemen, who incline to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of deliberately inſpecting the ſeveral articles, and making aſſays of them.

As the Company are about to quit buſineſs, owing to the acting partner's being under a neceſſity of going to England, they therefore requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them, to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and all perſons having demands againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment.

Catalogues, with the quantities in each lot, will be ready to be delivered a week before the ſale, to whoever may pleaſe to ſend for them.

Lately imported, per the Concord, Capt. Volans, the Betſey, Capt. Hood, and other veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

JAMES BRINGHURST,

At his Warehouſe, in the Bank, on Front and Water ſtreets, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

A Large and general Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. Alſo, ſheet glaſs, window glaſs, and painters colours, both dry and ground in oil, painters beſt bruſhes, tools, &c. a few pieces of hair ſearing, for chairs, clout leather for pump boxes, &c. and beſt Glouceſter cheeſe. Alſo, has for ſale, good linſeed oil, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

TO-MORROW, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS.

WILL BEGIN THE SALE OF

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE.

N. B. He intends to continue his Vendue every Tueſday.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A PLAN

OF THE

CITY AND LIBERTIES OF PHILADELPHIA,

Laid down from Original Surveys made under the inſpection of THOMAS HOLMES, Surveyor-General of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS PLAN WILL CONTAIN,

A Liſt of the names of all the original purchaſers, with the number of acres of land which they purchaſed, oppoſite to each name, will be the number of the lot appurtenant to ſuch purchaſe. In another column will be the name of the perſon who took up each purchaſer's liberty land, and the quantity he received.

The whole to be neatly engraved on a Copper-plate of about five feet three inches long, by about two feet five inches wide.

With each Map or Plan will be delivered a printed book, containing the returns of ſurvey upon which it is founded, and an alphabetical liſt of the firſt purchaſers (with their places of abode, titles of diſtinction, &c. to many of them) as they ſtand in the original catalogue ſigned by WILLIAM PENN, Eſquire.

The price to Subſcribers will be *Forty Shillings* each.—*Ten Shillings* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the plan.

By a publication of the above papers, the utility of which is very obvious, every perſon may, almoſt at one view, ſee the names of the original purchaſers, the quantity they purchaſed, the city lot appurtenant thereto, all the returns of ſurvey for ſuch liberty lands that have been laid out, and the dates of ſurvey of the city lots aforeſaid, with the names of the perſons to whom the lots were ſurveyed, as far as the eighth ſtreet from Delaware. And, as there are ſeveral hundred perſons, who have not as yet had either the city lots or liberty lands appurtenant to their ſaid original purchaſes, it will therefore be of moment to them—particularly, as thereby they may diſcover who have, and who have not, had ſuch city lots and liberty lands laid out. The map has been viewed by three or four hundred perſons of judgment aud reputation, who much approve of it, and accordingly became Subſcribers—a number more, however, being neceſſary, before the work is begun, the Subſcriber requeſts thoſe who are diſpoſed to ſubſcribe, to be ſpeedy in their application, for that purpoſe, to their humble ſervant,

JOHN REED,

(Living in Arch-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh ſtreets, near Mr. David Rittenhouſe's.)

N. B. Good ſecurity is given, and lodged in the hands of Mr. Peter Dehaven, for the publiſhing the above Map or Plan, References, &c. agreeable to the above Propoſals.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Bridge, Capt. Rogerſon, from Liverpool, and other veſſels lately from England, by

ISAAC HAZLEHURST,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, the following GOODS, which he will ſell very cheap for caſh or ſhort credit, *viz.*

A Large and very neat Aſſortment of Earthen Ware, conſiſting of cream coloured, brown, white flint, blue and white ſtone, G. R. and delph wares, a few pair of neat Bur millſtones, Iriſh linens from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.* *per* yard, 7-8ths, yard and yard 3-8ths cotton checks, 7-8ths and yard wide houſewife checks, linen and cotton hollands, 6-4ths and 6-4ths 1-half bed-bunts, writing-paper, ſuperfine black ſattinet and denim for breeches, ſilk and thread laces, worſted garters, quality and ſhoe bindings, pins, bobbins, filleting, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ſilk knee garters, Scotch and coloured thread, ſewing ſilk, check handkerchiefs, mens' and boys felt hats, Engliſh ſail cloth, a variety of ribbons, printed and copper-plate cottons, ſilk and ſilk and muſlin handkerchiefs, red and blue and white printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, pillow fuſtians, jeans, Manchester velvet, velverets and velures, flowered dimothies, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, ſtriped and flowered tobines, damaſcuſes, lorettas, mozeens, Turkey ſtripes, gun-powder, drop and mould ſhot of different ſizes, bar lead, frying-pans, 8 *d.* 12 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails, oznabrigs, brown rolls, cloves, beſt Liverpool bottled beer, japanned waiters, bread baſkets and bottle caſters, a few dozen of old mats, *&c.*

N. B. He likewiſe continues to give ready money for good Pot Aſh.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Captain SPARKS, and in the ſhip Britannia, Capt. FALCONER, from LONDON, by

J. SULLIVAN,

AN ASSORTMENT OF CAPITAL DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the very beſt kind, which are now opened at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, and the next houſe below the Moon and Seven Stars Inn; where he continues to ſell at his uſual low prices. Country Apothecaries and Practitioners, who may be pleaſed to favour him with their orders, may depend on good uſage and warranted goods.

N. B. He has a quantity of Aleppo Galls and Crude Tartar.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath imported in the ſhip Catherine, Capt. Young, juſt arrived from London,

A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA SPRING GOODS;

Among which are,

A Conſiderable quantity of thread and ſilk hoſe, of various kinds; womens' ſilk gloves and mits, of all colours; mens' black and white ſilk, and brown and white thread gloves; coloured ſilk caps; ſilk and worſted breeches pieces; womens' leather gloves and mits of all kinds; mens' dog ſkin, black ſhammy, coloured kid and grain lamb gloves; ſattins and peelongs; paduaſoys; rich hair and common grazets; India and Engliſh taffeties; ell wide ſtrip'd and plain perſians of all colours; neat rich ſilk mozeens; tobines and chineſe for waiſtcoats; ſuperfine India dimity, corded dimity and flowered drawboys; peniaſcoes, maſquerade and plain bengals, coloured jeans, fuſtians and thickſets; wiltons, ſagathies and duroys; white and coloured drillings, dowlas, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, table linen, napkin and clouting diapers; brown hollands, Iriſh linens and checks of all kinds; cambricks and lawns, ſix quarter humhums and ell wide coſſacs; minionet, pariſnet, catgut, kentings and gauzes; bandanoes, lungee and ſilk romals; bordered, map and fancy printed lawn handkerchiefs; a very great variety of cottons, calicoes and chintſes; China blue penciled calicoe bed furniture; Flanders ticks, bunts and 7-8ths bed ticks; a moſt beautiful aſſortment of ribbons; thread, blond and bone lace; ivory, bone, black and ebony ſtick fans of all prices; playing cards, writing paper, account books, cake ink, inkpowder, ſealing-wax, wafers and Dutch quills: Alſo, a neat aſſortment of cutlery and hard-ware, together with almoſt every article uſually imported from Europe; all which are now ready for ſale, at his new Store, the north eaſt corner of Market and Second ſtreets, where he gives his conſtant attendance, and is determined to diſpoſe of them on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, to all perſons who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

N. B. As ſaid BARRELL hath but lately opened his ſtore in this city, and of conſequence is quite unacquainted with the ſhopkeepers in the neighbouring counties (and by far the greateſt part in the city alſo, which prevents his perſonally aſking their favours) he takes this public method of requeſting their application to him, for any neat ſupplies they may want, when he flatters himſelf with being able to ſerve them on ſuch terms, as will inſure him their future cuſtom.

*** Said Barrell hath a few excellent old Cheſhire Cheeſe for ſale, and a pretty aſſortment of blue and white India China. Likewiſe, a ſmall quantity of Allum and roll Brimſtone, which he will ſell low.

Juſt imported and to be ſold on low terms by

JONATHAN ZANE, AND SONS,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

AT THE SIGN OF THE HANDSAW,

On the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market ſtreets,

A Large and neat Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, SADDLERY, BRASS WARE, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, &c. conſiſting of, anvils, bick irons, ſledge and hand hammers; bench, ſtanding and hand vizes; Crowley's bliſtered, German and calcined ſteel; mill, croſscut, hand, pannel, tenant, faſh, dovetail, compaſs and key hole ſaws; augers, gouges, chiſels and files of all ſizes; fire ſhovels and tongs; hand bellows, chaffen diſhes, iron pots, kettles and bake ovens; pocket and table knives and forks; faſh lines, pullies, pins and weights; braſs and iron H and HL hinges; ſtrap, cheſt, table, dovetail and lime ſqueezer ditto; an aſſortment of flat and round head wood ſcrews; ſhoemakers tools; an aſſortment of ſaddlery, curry combs, horſe bruſhes and ſleams; a great variety of joiners braſs furniture; 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 *d.* nails, ſprigs, clout, trunk, ſcupper, and pump nails; tenter hook white tacks, braſs chair nails; iron and wooden ſhovels and ſpades; weeding hoes; Turkey, Crump-creek, rag and whet ſtones; fiſh ſkin; razors and hones; braſs and paper ink pots; wool, cotton, jack and ſtock cards; ſad irons, frying and warming pans; tweezers in caſes; wire and ſnap rat and mouſe traps, ſnap mink ditto; bed ſcrews; braſs and iron wire of various ſizes; roll plate iron; an aſſortment of coffin furniture; common and Kirby fiſh-hooks and lines; houſe and horſe bells; watch keys, glaſſes, ſprings and pendants; bar lead, bird, pigeon, duck, gooſe, ſwan and muſtard ſeed ſhot; F and FF gun-powder; jack lines and chains; coffee-mills; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 Taylor's window glaſs; pewter diſhes, plates and ſpoons; London and Pennſylvania glue; chalk, roll and flour brimſtone, allum, magneſs, red and white lead, Venetian red, Spaniſh brown and whiting, verdigreaſe, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, lampblack, madder, copperas, redwood, logwood, Braziletto, fuſtic, camphor, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, alloes, antimony, linſeed oil; ſhop, ſewing and netting twine; hair cloaths lines, punch, milk, ſand and meal ſieves, oat and wheat riddles and rhean ſieves, ſacken bottoms and lines, bed cords, ſurveyors chains, hemp and flax hackles, oil and black flints, fire ſteels, Dillworth's ſpelling-books, writing-paper, ſealing wax, ink powder, pins and needles, tin in boxes, ſaddle cloths and ticklenburgs, and new American red clover and timothy graſs ſeeds.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 36.

To LORD NORTH.

My Lord,

I HAVE waited, with a degree of impatience natural to a man who wiſhes well to his country, for your Lordſhip's miniſterial interpoſition in behalf of an injured Princeſs of England, the *Queen Conſort of Denmark*.

As I have ſome opportunity of being acquainted with the diſpoſition of Lord North, it is, I candidly confeſs, with regret, that I reſume the taſk of cenſuring a man, who has, at leaſt, this *negative virtue*, that he wants the *will* to do a ſignal miſchief to the ſtate. I deſire, however, to be well underſtood: I intend no compliment to your Lordſhip's *heart*; I am yet to learn that it *merits* any. If, therefore, our Prime Miniſter is not anxiouſly buſied in adopting meaſures, and purſuing ſchemes, to plunge this country into irretrievable ruin, we may thank the daſtardly puſillanimity of his nature; we may rejoice at his *weakneſs*, as by *that* alone our ſafety is inſured; and we ought to exult in the ſuperintending care of Providence, which hath dealt out its gifts to Lord North with ſo ſparing a hand, that he does not poſſeſs a ſingle talent neceſſary to render him a *formidable* adverſary to public virtue.

There is, however, a certain dignity in Office, which ever will have weight with the *vulgar*. Your brother the Biſhop, my Lord, ſees this truth daily verified within the precincts of his own dioceſe; and it cannot be conſtrued into an ill-natured reflection, to ſay, that there are few families in Great-Britain more indebted for conſequence to the drapery of externals, than the preſent iſſue of the Right Hon. Lord ——. With your proceedings in Office, therefore, I am at variance; the man is too contemptible for the notice of JUNIUS.

The late revolution in Denmark, my Lord, will produce, in all human probability, an entire alteration in the whole ſyſtem of Europe. Your neutrality during that dark, and, as you have managed matters, *myſterious tranſaction*, is culpable in the extreme: I want words herewith to delineate the abſurdity of your conduct; the occaſion calls for a ſpecies of envenomed ſatire, mortals may conceive, but which, to Lord North's unſpeakable comfort, they never can attain. My *efforts*, however, are at the ſervice of my country; the times demand them. There was a period when it was neceſſary and expedient *that one man ſhould die for the people, and the whole nation periſh not:* there is at preſent a *political neceſſity for a ſacrifice;* and it ſhall not be the fault of JUNIUS, if Lord North is permitted to eſcape, without gracing the triumph as the moſt *diſtinguiſhed victim*.

The ſituation of the kingdom of Denmark is ſuch, that its very exiſtence depends upon cultivating a laſting and firm friendſhip with the maritime powers of Europe. Beſides the ties of intereſt and of treaties, there are *other* political motives which ever would incline Great-Britain to ſupport, protect, and defend the Danes, againſt any combination which might be entered into for their deſtruction: but, at the ſame time that we ſhould ſnatch an handful of people from impending ruin, though we might *condeſcend* to interpoſe in their behalf, if their ſituation called aloud for pity and compaſſion, is this, in the name of goodneſs and common ſenſe, any thing *like a reaſon* why we ſhould tamely bear their ignominious inſults, or ſuffer the diſgrace they have caſt upon the *Engliſh nation* to paſs uncenſured or unchaſtiſed? I ſay the *Engliſh nation*; becauſe, as for our Miniſters, the term *diſgrace*, when applied to them, loſes altogether its poignancy, and the moſt ſuperlative contempt becomes the higheſt compliment you can poſſibly pay to their *daſtardly meaſures*.

An inſignificant Northern Potentate is honoured by a matrimonial alliance with the King of England's ſiſter. A confuſed rumour prevails, that ſhe has been falſe to his bed; the tale ſpreads; a particular man is pointed at as the object of her licentious affections: Our hopeful Miniſtry are, however, *quite ſilent*; diſpatches, indeed, are ſent off to Copenhagen, but the *contents* of thoſe diſpatches are ſo profound a ſecret, that with me it almoſt amounts to a queſtion, whether you yourſelf know any thing of the matter. The *Duke of Cumberland can* keep a ſecret. Lord ——, therefore, has entruſted him with *a moſt precious one*; you, my *worthy* Premier, have a ſtrong propenſity to *loquacity*, on which account it might be prudent therefore, in the Court, not to place too great a confidence in a man, who loves ſpeaking ſo much, that he will talk *nonſenſe for hours*, rather than be ſilent even on a ſubject which he does not underſtand. For a different reaſon, *Lord S*——, perhaps, can develope the Miniſterial proceedings with regard to Denmark: *he* is a man of *tried veracity*, his lips are ſealed, and he ſeldom opens his mouth to any purpoſe, unleſs when he is about to *betray* the cauſe of ſome perſon weak enough to be his friend.

As I am not *one of the Cabal*, I pretend not to dive into the motives for this cautious ſecrecy; I dare be anſwerable they are of the *extraordinary* kind; but that, conſidered in a political light, your Lordſhip's whole procedure with regard to Denmark is abſurd, and, with reſpect to the public, *highly criminal*.—This is a propoſition to which every independent man of ſenſe, throughout the kingdom, muſt readily aſſent. In *private life* the honour of a ſiſter is deemed an affair of infinite conſequence to a brother. A man of ſentiment is anxious to convince his friends and neighbours, that the breath of ſlander hath traduced her virtue; and he ſeizes, with avidity, every alleviating circumſtance that can contribute to extenuate her offence, or demonſtrate her innocence, beyond the poſſibility of cavil.

Is our *pious* M—— caſt in a different mould from one of his people? Or is he taught to believe, that the opinion of his ſubjects has no manner of relation to his own *felicity?* Are *you, my Lord*, quite void of feeling? Have you no warm blood that flows around your heart, that gives your frame a thrilling ſoft ſenſation, and makes your boſom glow with affections ornamental to man as a ſocial creature? For ſhame, my Lord, however wrong you act, you muſt know better; you muſt be conſcious, that the people have a right to be informed of every tranſaction which concerns the welfare of the State. They are part of a mighty empire, which flouriſhes only as their happineſs is promoted; they have a kind of claim in every perſon belonging to the Royal lineage. How then can they peaceably remain neuter, and ſee their Princeſs impriſoned by a banditti of Northern Vandals? With what crime is ſhe charged? What are the proofs of her guilt? A revolution, brought about by the artifices of an intriguing woman, is no *new* thing in Denmark; the very ſuperſtructure of the Daniſh Monarchy is raiſed upon ſuch a foundation. Margaret, in right of her ſon Olaus VI. aſſumed the reins of Government in that kingdom; but not content with her juſt portion of power, ſhe formed a ſcheme to depoſe Albert, the lawful King of Sweden: Succeeding in her ſtratagems, ſhe condemned him to *perpetual impriſonment*, and thus obtained the Sovereignty of Sweden alſo.

There is a barbarous ferocity which ſtill clings to the inhabitants of the North, and renders their government ſubject to perpetual convulſions; but the Danes, I fancy, will be found the only people in *our times* who have dared to proceed to extremities that alarm all Europe; nay, dared to impriſon an Engliſh Princeſs, without giving even the ſhadow of a public reaſon for their conduct.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, on a ſomewhat ſimilar occaſion, was politeneſs itſelf. When ſhe condeſcended to diſpatch her huſband, ſhe cauſed a manifeſto to be publiſhed, wherein ſhe juſtified her conduct to God, her conſcience, and the world. The preſent *Machiavelian Dowager* Julia may ſend the young Queen's ſoul to heaven in a night, and, through the ſhameful remiſſneſs of you, Lord North, as Prime Miniſter of this unhappy country, the public may remain ignorant of every circumſtance relative to the murder. Be not, however, deceived; the blood of our Sovereign's ſiſter ſhall not be ſuffered to cry in *vain* for vengeance; it *ſhall* be heard, it *ſhall* be revenged; and, what is ſtill more, it ſhall beſprinkle Lord North, and thus affix a ſtigma upon his forehead, which ſhall make him *wander like another Cain, accurſed through the world*.

Is it thus a Cecil, thus a Burleigh, thus a Walſingham, would have acted in the days of the Protectorate? Would Cromwell have permitted ſuch an indignity to have paſſed unnoticed? That illuſtrious character would have diſpatched a Blake with all imaginable ſpeed to ſcour the ſeas, and chaſtiſe the inſolence of theſe northern, uncivilized freebooters, had they preſumed even to impriſon a common Engliſh ſubject, much leſs an Engliſh Princeſs; and, as an hoſtage for her liberty and her life, he would have confined the Daniſh Ambaſſador until an expreſs arrived, proclaiming her releaſe.

With the generality of perſons, *example* has a moſt powerful effect. You, Lord North, ſoar above the common herd; neither precept nor example can touch your ſoul, or work a reformation in your conduct; you are proof againſt conviction, and, when public or private virtue is in queſtion, you have *nothing of humanity about you*. Contraſts, however, like pictures well diſpoſed, form that agreeable diverſity of light and ſhade which conveys pleaſure and inſtruction to the moſt indifferent ſpectator. When, therefore, I mention *Lord Chatham's name*, there is no neceſſity for a comment to elucidate my meaning; his bold, his penetrating, his powerful genius, reſcued this nation from deſpair and ruin, when an epidemic languor ſeized our frame. *He*, like ſome demi-god, revived our drooping ſpirits; *you*, my Lord, have again plunged us into all the gloomy horrors of deſpondency. *He*—but I deſiſt; when the *crawling emmet*, or the *groveling worm*, ſhall claim a ſuperiority over mankind, *then*, and not until then, will I confeſs that this is the fainteſt ſimilitude between the Earl of Chatham and the *man* commonly called Lord North.

I anticipate the jargon of your party; I know the ſteps taken, and the artifices practiſed to depreciate a man in the eſtimation of the world, the force of whoſe abilities aſtoniſhed, and kept, for a ſeries of years, all Europe in ſubjection. Continental connections, millions expended, and Engliſh blood ſpilt in Germany; theſe are *ſtale*, theſe are *hackneyed* to pieces. I grant, indeed, there is *verſatility* in the man; I grant he has his *flights*, but they are ſo many *daring excellencies*. He is not merely a *meteor* in the political ſky, he is a *conſtellation of a ſuperior order*, which ſheds its benign influence on this our lower world, infuſes a genial vivifying heat into our atmoſphere, and thus contributes to exhilarate our ſpecies, and enhance the felicity of human nature.

Theſe praiſes are *not* calculated to obtain applauſes from the giddy multitude; they are *not* beſtowed, becauſe they may happen to fall in with the current of the times; they are *not* deſigned to render *you, my Lord, leſs* beloved, or *more* deteſted, than at preſent, ſince *that* is a taſk beyond even the *pen of Junius* to accompliſh; but they flow with an honeſt-hearted ſincerity from my *inmoſt ſoul*: And, was it poſſible to conceive, that this paper ſhould outlive the other *trifles of the day*, it would be my utmoſt ambition to have it conſidered as a monumental tribute of gratitude, juſtly due to the *truly-illuſtrious* Earl of Chatham, for the many diſtinguiſhed, ſignal, and important ſervices he hath performed for this my native country.

JUNIUS.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP JUPITER,
ALEXANDER EWING, Maſter;

WILL ſail with the utmoſt expedition, having a great part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to ANDREW CALDWELL and J. WILSON, or the Maſter on board.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Glouceſter goal lately, JOHN MURPHY and NICHOLAS HAMILTON, who were committed to my cuſtody; the former had on a blue coat, ſtriped linen trowſers, broken on the knee, and a pair of breeches under them; the latter had on a whitiſh coloured coat, bound with black tape or deep blue, with a pair of knit pattern breeches of a dove colour.——Whoever ſecures the ſaid two men, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subſcriber, living in Bucks county, on the 5th day of the ſixth month, a BROWN MARE, ſix years old, blind in the off eye, the near hind foot white, and fourteen hands high. If ſtolen, whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward; or for the mare only, One Pound, paid by THOMAS CARY.

STRAYED AWAY

ABOUT the 12th of April laſt, a ſmall iron-grey coloured MARE, 11 hands high, and about 4 years old, with a remarkable bluff noſe; ſhe was ſhod before, and has white hind feet. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to Samuel Cheſnut, at the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, near the New-Market, ſhall receive Ten Shillings reward, and all reaſonal charges; and if ſtolen, to ſecure the thief, Forty Shillings.

Just imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER TOD,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, two doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Amongſt which are,

PRINTED calicoes and cottons of the neweſt faſhions, muſſins and humhums, lungee, new ſilk and cotton romals, bandanoes, culgee handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton culgee ditto, cloth coloured, black and white Barcelona ditto, blue and white Scotch and Dutch pique work ditto, black and white Barcelona cravats, new faſhioned roſet and ſilveret ſilk and cotton gown patterns, black and cloth coloured China taffeties, damaſcus, moſeens, lorellas, Dutch cord and ſtrip'd holland for jackets, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 3-4ths and 7 8ths cotton and linen checks, furniture ditto, half yard figured diaper, bed-ticking and bed-bunts, jeans and fuſtians, demin and cantoons for breeches, cloth coloured, black worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, green, blue and cloth coloured ſaggathies, black, copper, blue and crimſon calimancoes, ſuperfine cloth coloured, blue and green durants, wilton cloths, half ell maſquerades, brilliant crapes, rich black ſattin and black ſilk fringes, cotton cards, gold and ſilver baſket coat and veſt buttons, gold ſcales and weights in boxes, buck and bone table knives and forks, oznabrigs and brown rolls, baſket buttons, writing paper, backgammon tables, hearth bruſhes, brown buckram, braſs candleſticks, tully and London gartering, double bolted padlocks, felt hats and ſailors caps, an aſſortment of buckles and hard-ware, bell metal ſkillets, cut ſtem wine glaſſes, decanters, tumblers of all ſizes ſorted in boxes, &c. &c.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool,

A VARIETY OF MERCHANDIZE,

And to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh of ſhort credit, by

THOMAS CLIFFORD AND SONS,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, mid-way between Market and Arch ſtreets,

TICKLENBURGS, flax and hempen oznabrigs, Scotch oznabrigs, brown rolls and heſſens, ravens duck, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drilling, brown and white Iriſh ſheeting, German and Iriſh dowlas, Flanders bed-ticks, Ruſſia towelling, diaper napkining and table-cloths, clouting diaper, cambricks and lawns in patches, piſtol lawns, muſlins and humhums, 7-8ths, and yard wide Iriſh linens; a neat aſſortment of printed linens, cottons and calicoes, with a few pieces of curtain patterns, printed linen, fine lawn, figured, map and other handkerchiefs, bandanoe, romal, lungee and other ſilk handkerchiefs, nankeen patterns, muſlin, Venetian patent net, plain and figured ſilk gauze, fringed and ſtriped bordered handkerchiefs, plain lawn ditto; a neat aſſortment of ſilks, containing white, black, flowered and figured ſattin, rich light drab ditto, black paduaſoy and taffeties, 3-4ths ſtriped luteſtrings of the following colours, ſcarlet, green and gold, ſtraw, bloſſom and green, light drab plain, ruby and black, white and pink, ſtraw and white, green and orange, blue and white plain; black and gold mantua, mazarine and crimſon ditto, blue and garnet ditto, rich white and pink ducape, blue and green ditto, bloom and drab morine, white and ſtraw, white, green, blue and pink, half yard, half ell and ell wide perſians; variety of ribbons and ferrets, quality and coat bindings, fine hollands, tapes and bobbins, men and womens' thread, cotton and worſted hoſe; a large aſſortment of men and womens' beaver gloves, mens' lamb and Woodſtock ditto, womens' lamb and kid, white, purple and coloured gloves and mits, womens' waſh leather ditto; a large aſſortment of common, wove, baſket, needlework and death-head coat and veſt buttons, ſilk, hair and ſcarf twiſt, black, white, light and cloth coloured ſewing ſilks, wire and mould ſhirt buttons; an aſſortment of ſhalloons, durants, tammies, dorſetteens, calimancoes, &c. plain and ſtriped camblets, worſted and ſilk ſaggathies hairbines, Venetian poplins, miſſinets, ſilverets and ſtarrets, ſuperfine druggets, ſuperfine cloth ſerges, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe broadcloths, brown buckrams, ſuperfine, ſtriped and checked ſilk and worſted luteſtrings; 10 nails, 11 nails, 3 4ths, 7-8ths, yard wide and yard 3-8ths linen and cotton checks, coarſe white and taylors coloured thread, Scotch thread from No. 7 to 50, beſt Glouceſter pins, common and Whitechapel needles; an aſſortment of plated Bath and white metal, pinchbeck, ſteel, and other ſhoe and knee buckles, white metal and horn coat and veſt buttons, locks and hinges, ſmiths anvils and vices, carpenters augers, hammers, rules, &c. frying-pans, ſhovels and tongs, ſad-irons, hand and mill ſaws, ſcythes from 48 to 54 inches, iron candleſticks, ſteel ſnuffers, cork ſcrews, marking irons, &c. an aſſortment of ſaddlery ware; an aſſortment of cuttlery conſiſting of bone, ſham buck, buck, ſtag, ebony and other table and deſert knives and forks, piſtol capt, cutteau and butchers knives, Barlow and other penknives, ſciſſors, ſhears, razors, &c. 3 *d.* 4 *d.* 6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* 12 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails in half caſks, hob, pump, clout and trunk nails, Taylor's beſt window glaſs, 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7 glaſs, crates of cream coloured ware, crates of flint glaſs ware and hogſheads of delph ware well aſſorted, boxes and kegs of large and ſmall bowls, long and ſhort pipes; an aſſortment of pewter diſhes, plates, baſons, mugs, ſpoons, &c. ſeaming and roping twine, common pack twine, and a quantity of ſeine twine and faſh lines; a large aſſortment of iron pots, kettles, camp ovens, chair and cart boxes, window weights, &c. caſes of rolled plate iron, hogſheads of brimſtone, copperas, madder, redwood, allum, &c. red lead, magneſia, lead ore, Spaniſh brown, white lead ground in oil and unground, pigeon, duck, gooſe and ſwan ſhot, bar lead, wool and cotton cards, boxes of tin plate, iron and braſs wire, ſweeping bruſhes, boys, youths and mens' felt hats, Bullock's and Cooke's ſail cloth, heavy and light, boxes of womens' calicoe, laſting and damaſk ſhoes, aſſorted, 5, 6 and 7 dozen in a box, pot and foolſcap paper and brown ſheathing paper. Alſo, two cables of 10 and 12 inches, and a variety of cordage, forge hammers and anvils, grindſtones, and a few hampers of good Briſtol beer, &c. &c.

BUDDEN AND STRAKER,

Have juſt imported in the Ship CAROLINA, Captain LOXLEY, and other Veſſels from EUROPE,

A VERY LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS, which are now opening at their Store, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Third-ſtreet, and will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſix months credit.

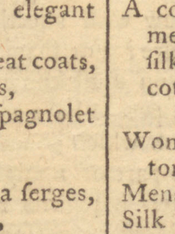
Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from BRITAIN and IRELAND, and are to be Sold Wholeſale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's

WOOLLEN DRAPERY

AND HOSIERY

WARE-HOUSE,



At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-Street, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Aſſortment of BEST, SUPERFINE, SECOND and Low PRICED

BROADCLOTHS,

From 41 *s.* regularly ſorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d. per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and bloſſom,
Graſs and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and ſloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and fleſh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and huſſar cloaks,
Forreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua ſerges,
Plains and kerſeys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worſted and hair ſhags,
Thickſets and ſagathies,
Denime and everlaſtings,
Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort clothes, Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fuſtians,
Nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees,
Gold and ſilver buttons,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Flannels and baizes,
Beſt roſe blankets,
Camblets and damaſks,
Paduaſoys and ſattins,
Taffeties and perſians,
A complete aſſortment of mens' wove and knit ſilk, ſilk and worſted, worſted, cotton, and thread,

HOSE,

Womens' ſilk, worſted, cotton, and thread, ditto,
Mens, boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worſted ditto,
Men and womens' ſilk, thread and worſted gloves,
Buckſkin and beaver ditto.

ALSO,

A very neat aſſortment of plain and figured gauze, printed handkerchiefs, calicoes, cottons and chintſes, ſheetings, Iriſh linens, table linen, cambricks and lawns, check and ſtrip'd hollands, bed ticks, with a great number of other articles.——The Subſcriber is reſolved to ſell the above goods very low for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. All thoſe who ſtand indebted to him above ſix months, are requeſted to pay off their accounts, as it will particularly oblige,

Their humble ſervant,

GEORGE BARTRAM.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

AT THE LONDON BOOK-STORE,

In Second-Street, five doors below Market-Street, has imported by the laſt Veſſels from London,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS;

Amongſt which are,

THE Court Kalendar for 1772, Burrow's Reports 3 vols. Wilſon's, Raymond's, Strange's and Salkeild's Reports, Cunningham's and Jacob's Law Dictionaries, Wood's Inſtitutes, Lex Mercatoria, Burn's Juſtice, Swan's Architecture, Deſigns and Carpentry, a variety of Family Bibles, large and ſmall Quarto, with and without the Cuts and Church Service, Burket on the New-Teſtament, Stackhouſe on the Bible, Whytt's Works, Lewis's Materia Medica, Van Swieten's Commentaries, 14 vols. Boerhaave's Inſtitutes, Haller's and Flemming's Phyſiologies, Humphry Clinker, and a Number of new Publications, &c. Blank Books, the fineſt Papers and Stationary of all Kinds.

AN ASSORTMENT OF CURIOUS

HARD-WARE.

Tea urns, knives and forks from the beſt to the common kinds, a variety of ſpectacles and reading glaſſes in ſilver, ſteel and horn, fencing foils, ſwords and cutteaus, ſilk and leather belts for ditto, very neat pocket and horſe piſtols braſs and iron barrels, bolted plain and ſilver mounted guns from 5 l. to 20 s. pocket caſes of drawing inſtruments, a neat barometer, hydrometer and thermometer in one frame, ivory hydrometers for aſcertaining the ſtrength of ſpirituous liquors, ſliding rules for gauging, ſhaving and writing equipages for travellers, backgammon tables lined with leather, pocket teleſcopes, opera glaſſes, microſcopes, money ſcales, plaited ſpurs, bitts and ſtirrups, pinchbeck buckles, paſte and ſtone ditto in ſilver, common and German flutes, the beſt crewet frames, dog and doe ſkin gloves, convex razors for eaſe and expedition in ſhaving, ivory and vellum memorandums, a variety of letter caſes in red Morocco, with and without inſtruments, &c. &c.

N. B. TISSOT's Advice to the People with regard to their Health—10 s. Dimſdale's preſent method of Innoculation for the Small-pox—3 s. 9 d.

He has a few ſets of the 12th, 13th and 14th volumes, of Van Swieten's Commentaries, to match the eleven preceding.

A parcel of window glaſs 8 by 10 inches, and a few packages of flint and common glaſs ware.

*** DRUGS and MEDICINES of all kinds, as uſual.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 8th inſt. was ſtolen out of the back room of a dwelling-houſe in this city, a ſingle caſe black ſhagreen pinchbeck WATCH, with a long pinchbeck chain and chryſtal ſeal, maker's name, DU HAMET, in London, not numbered. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Watch to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions aſked.

N. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are hereby deſired to ſtop the ſame if offered for ſale.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 12th*, 1772.

THE AUTHOR OF THE COMPLETE SURVEYOR,

TO THE

PUBLIC IN GENERAL

AND TO THE

SUBSCRIBERS IN PARTICULAR.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to return you my moſt ſincere thanks, for the honour you have done me, in promoting and encouraging my intended publication on Surveying; but, give me leave at the ſame time to inform you, that, though I was in great hopes of being able to have ſent it to the preſs before this time, yet on enquiring into the number of ſubſcribers in the country, I find that (notwithſtanding I have received upwards of two hundred myſelf, beſides what have been received by others) the number in the whole falls conſiderably ſhort of my expectations.

As this work will be large, and the expence of printing it conſiderably greater than would be defrayed by the preſent number of ſubſcribers, I have been adviſed to delay the printing of it a little longer than I intended, fearing I might perhaps be a loſer by proceeding too haſtily.

The preſent deficiency in the number of ſubſcribers, I look upon, as owing rather to my being unknown, than to the want of a ſpirit of encouragement in the public; but, as my Manuſcript Copy has met with the approbation of ſome of the beſt judges of theſe matters in America, *viz.* the Right Hon. the Earl of Stirling, Mr. Colden, Mr. Rittenhouſe, and Mr. Lukens, I hope all objections ariſing from my name not being yet ſufficiently known, may be hereafter laid aſide, and that the public will be pleaſed ſpeedily to encourage a work of ſo uſeful a nature, and enable me to lay it before them with expedition.

His Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Governor of New-Jerſey, has been pleaſed to favour me with a manuſcript Eſſay on the Variation of the Needle, written by the late Mr. Lewis Evans, which will alſo be inſerted in this work, (by his Excellency's permiſſion) a matter which the public have long wiſhed for, and which, I hope, will be an additional inducement for many Gentlemen in America, to encourage this publication, particularly thoſe who had the pleaſure of being acquainted with that ingenious Gentleman when living.

In the mean time, I beg leave to offer my ſervices in ſurveying, laying out, or dividing tracts of land; eſtabliſhing the boundaries of provinces, or any other important lines, either on the common or on aſtronomical principles.

Thoſe Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favour me with their commands in this way, in any part of North-America, may depend upon having their work performed with accuracy, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by

Their obliged and moſt humble ſervant,

S. GALE.

††† He is to be found at Mr. Timothy Berrett's, Japanner in Arch-ſtreet.

RECOMMENDATIONS of the above WORK.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, of the work he propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription on the ſubject of Surveying, and do believe, it will be a very uſeful work to moſt of the Surveyors in North-America, as well as others who are deſirous of making themſelves acquainted with both the theory and practical part of that art.

February 26th, 1772. STIRLING.

NEW-YORK, *Feb. 26th*, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſuch parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, as relates to practical ſurveying in America (which has been omitted in the former authors) and I find it to be well handled, and worthy of the encouragement of the public.

ALEXANDER COLDEN,

Surveyor-General of the colony of New-York.

HAVING peruſed all the moſt material parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, I beg leave to recommend it as a work, in my opinion, well deſerving the encouragemenr of the public.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 9th*, 1772.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 10th*, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of SAMUEL GALE's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, and am fully convinced, that the rules therein laid down in practical ſurveying, and correctly calculating the areas of ſuch ſurveys when made, eſpecially that part relating to ſurveying our rough lands in America, may be of great advantage to thoſe concerned in ſurveying, as well as others; and therefore think it deſerves public encouragement. JOHN LUKENS,

Surveyor-General of Pennſylvania.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſ. Hall and Sellers, and Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, Meſſ. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-Houſe and Mr. R. Bell, at the late Union Library, Philadelphia; Mr. Matthias Slough, Lancaſter; Mr. James Pollock, Carliſle; George Wood, Eſq; Bedford; Mr. Joſeph Pennock, Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter County; Mr. Iſaac Collins, Burlington; Mr. Zachariah Roſſel, Mount-Hally; Mr. Hugh Gaine, and Meſſ. Noel and Hazard, New-York; Mr. Alexander M'Mechan, Baltimore; Mr. Richard Draper, Boſton; Mr. Robert Wells, Charleſtown, South-Carolina; Mr. Alexander Phœnix, Savanna, in Georgia; and by all the Bookſellers and Printers in America.